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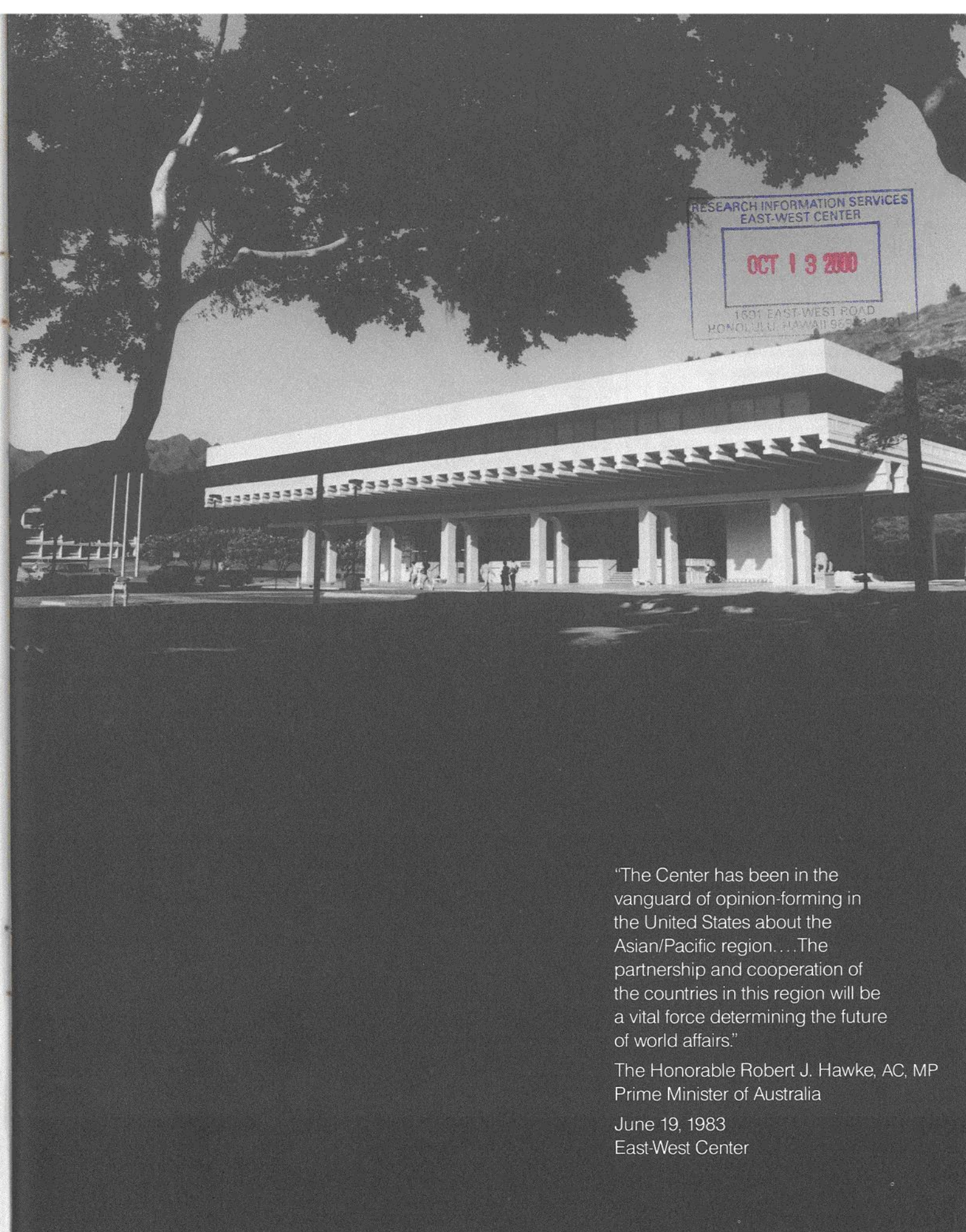
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"The Center has been in the vanguard of opinion-forming in the United States about the Asian/Pacific region....The partnership and cooperation of the countries in this region will be a vital force determining the future of world affairs."

The Honorable Robert J. Hawke, AC, MP  
Prime Minister of Australia

June 19, 1983  
East-West Center



# President's Message



**W**ith its establishment by the United States Congress in 1960, the East-West Center embarked on a bold venture: to systematically address the most pressing issues in the Asian/Pacific region, and to do so in a manner that fosters cooperative inquiry and problem solving among Asians, Pacific Islanders, and Americans.

Twenty-three years ago, this was a visionary mandate. The interests of the United States were still directed in large measure towards Europe; scholarly and cultural institutions had not yet established strong ties with Asian and Pacific counterparts; and American awareness of what lay beyond their own western shores was still low.

In recent years, however, vision is becoming reality. The United States is shifting its orientation to accommodate the burgeoning growth under way in Asia. Led by the rapid expansion of trade across the Pacific, a host of factors have stimulated the mutual perception that U.S.-Asian relations are fundamentally important to prosperity and the chance for peace.

The opportunities present in the Asian/Pacific region are great, but so are the problems. In terms of physical constraints and resources, for example, one of the most pressing issues concerns population. Slightly more than half the world's population now lives in

this region. At the end of a quarter century, another 1.4 billion people will be added — a number so large it is difficult to comprehend. Yet, we must ask how so many people will be housed and fed, much less employed, educated and inspired? The failure to do any of these things will not only lead to individual human misery but could also spell disaster for entire societies.

Further, a combination of migration into cities and increased urban births will lead to 900 million more urban dwellers at the end of a quarter century than there are now. That is the equivalent of nearly 100 new Los Angeleses or Tokyos. Where will they be located? How will water, food and transportation be provided? Mustn't we begin to lay the sewer lines and other infrastructures now?

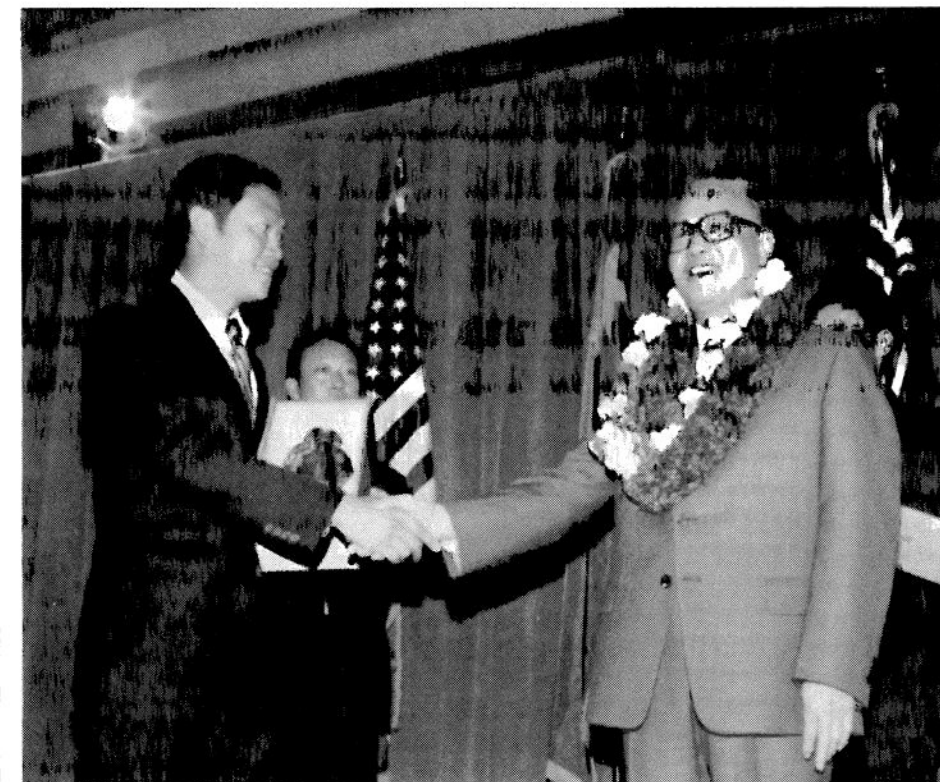
These are some of the questions we address at the East-West Center. As you will see in the following pages, we are also at work on such critical issues as energy requirements, ways to meet human needs for food and other resources in an environmentally sustainable manner, the impact of new information technologies, and the nature of the fundamental social and cultural transformations taking place in the region.

During this period of awakening to the Pacific Era, the East-West Center has been forging an extensive network of

people and programmatic linkages in Asia and the Pacific. The Center is filling a key gap in the capacity of the United States to contribute to and learn from this region. Most academic institutions, whether in the United States or Asia, are limited in their ability to establish substantial collaborative ties with colleagues elsewhere. Among other reasons, a university can invite only a few visiting scholars to join its work each year. At the East-West Center we have brought together a critical mass of resources representing a multitude of disciplines and diverse cultural perspectives to examine the problems of the Asian/Pacific region. Each year, more than 2,000 men and women from 60 countries join with our staff to address the challenges of regional development.

The greatest resource we have in effecting change is our alumni body — the thousands of former participants who have returned from the Center to

On January 7, 1984, His Excellency Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, came to the East-West Center for a private meeting with President Li and staff members to discuss EWC programs in China. Immediately following, Premier Zhao viewed an exhibit of documents and artifacts associated with Sun Yat-Sen, founding president of the Republic of China, and his early years in Hawaii. The Chinese premier's visit concluded with a reception in his honor. Here, President Li expresses appreciation to Premier Zhao after an exchange of gifts.



their homes and professions and who are directly engaged in dealing with the problems we study at the Center. Counted among them are heads of government, ambassadors, members of national legislative bodies, officials of international agencies, and many senior government officials. In higher education, there are Center alumni serving as university presidents, directors of research institutes, and a large number of faculty members.

This year's *President's Review* highlights our alumni and their continuing efforts to guide the process of development with intelligence, energy and humanity. Space constraints limit us to eight men and women, though we could fill these pages many times over with others who have achieved distinction in their fields. Plans are already underway for an Alumni Conference in 1985, which will coincide with the Center's 25th Anniversary.

East-West Center President Victor Hao Li meets with Prime Minister of Australia Robert J. Hawke, prior to the prime minister's address at the Center. Joining them are Prime Minister Ratu Sir Kamisese K. T. Mara of Fiji and Herbert C. Cornuelle, members of the EWC Board of Governors.

Important in the past, these networks are critical to the future. People in the Asian/Pacific region are caught up in a period of unparalleled growth and change. There is hunger and war, but there is also a world that could be, if we learn to deal with cultural differences and if we foster more and better cooperation with one another. Then the coupling of new technological advances with new resources and better management will begin converting visionary hope to reality. This is a worthy agenda for ourselves, both as individuals and as nations.

Victor Hao Li  
President



# The East-West Center



**F**or 23 years, the East-West Center has sought "to promote better relations and understanding among the nations of Asia, the Pacific, and the United States through cooperative study, training, and research."

Located in Honolulu, Hawaii, the East-West Center is the point of convergence for a network of people and programs that links the vital concerns and interests of this vast region. The Center engages some 60 countries and territories, spanning an area from Pakistan eastward through

Asia to Japan, and from Australia across the Pacific to the United States. Each year, two-thirds of its 2,000 participants come from Asian and Pacific nations, one-third from the United States.

A non-profit educational corporation established by the United States Congress in 1960, the Center is funded primarily through an annual U.S. Congressional appropriation. Additional financial contributions have come from 21 Asian and Pacific governments and from numerous private foundations, public agencies, corporations and individuals.

The Center is situated on 21 acres adjacent to the University of Hawaii's lush Manoa Valley campus. Its facilities include an office building for the international staff of 250; three residence halls for participants; and a conference center with meeting rooms equipped to provide simultaneous translation and a complete range of audio-visual services.

## Programs

The task of technical and cultural interchange is undertaken largely through research and conference activities, conducted at the Center and in many locations throughout the region. In addition, the Center carries out programs of training and study in settings that range from the teleconference classroom to actual participation in the field. Multidisciplinary teams of specialists work within the Center's four research institutes—Resource Systems, Population, Environment and Policy, and Communication/Culture Learning. The newly combined Communication/Culture Learning Institute will focus on the causes and consequences of the social transformations occurring throughout the Asian/Pacific region.

Drawing upon a large and growing network, the Center brings together academic, governmental, civic, business and media leaders from throughout the region to join with staff teams in identifying and examining core issues and devising workable solutions.

Three other units pursue agenda related to those of the four institutes. The Pacific Islands Development Program organizes projects of applied research in many fields in response to the requests of island nation leaders. Centerwide Programs address broad issues of social and economic development, international relations and economics, education, and a range of



concerns in the humanities. Open Grants provides flexible educational programs to engage fellows and graduate students working in fields not directly linked to the problem-oriented institutes.

EWC research agendas result from an ongoing examination of regional needs, involving Center staff and specialists from many nations. Whether focused primarily on research or on training, these projects embrace concerns critical to the future of the region—for example, the impact of rapid urbanization on food and fuel supplies for city dwellers, the social implications of introducing satellite communication, and the phenomenon of aging populations in Japan and the United States.

To convert research results into practical action, the Center strives to bring new findings and alternative approaches directly to the attention of decisionmakers in both the public and private sectors. EWC projects have involved or reached policymakers at

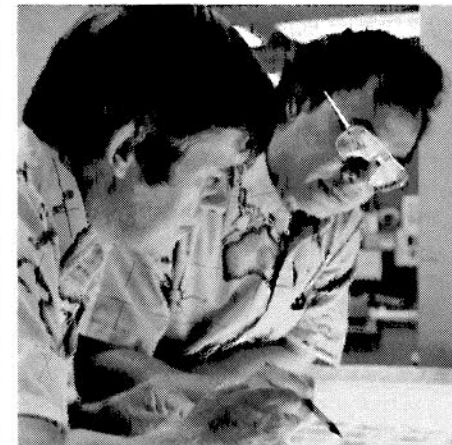
every level and have resulted in hundreds of books, articles, manuals and bibliographies, generating new ideas, proposals and policies.

## People

Since 1960, more than 30,000 men and women—over 20,000 from Asia and the Pacific and more than 10,000 from the United States—have participated in East-West Center programs. Their number includes presidents, cabinet members, governors, scholars and educators, business leaders, journalists, scientists and creative artists. These people of many nations and cultures embody the experience, concern, and creativity that best reflect the Center's fundamental purpose and achievement.

Each year, some 1,400 people take part in EWC conferences and workshops. The Center annually awards grants to more than 200 research fellows and nearly 400 graduate students who work toward master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Hawaii while participating in EWC projects. Many of these participants are fully supported by Center grants; others attend on cost-sharing arrangements with cooperating institutions. Participants are selected both by open competition and by invitation, depending upon the nature of the project and the expertise required.

The East-West Center's contribution is a function of both process and product. While its research programs are problem-oriented and policy-directed, great gains in understanding and mutual assistance will continue to be made through the process of working and studying together. Out of the professional contacts and friendships that develop across national boundaries, a network of cooperation has formed with the promise of a brighter future for the Asian/Pacific region.





# Resource Systems Institute



**E**scalating demands on the world's resources are caused not only by increasing numbers of people, but also by the increasing amount of resources being consumed per person. As nations develop, they require more and higher quality energy resources, raw materials and food. The distribution of these resources is a critical issue as they are not found in equal abundance the world over. Intricate systems have emerged, linking the nations of east and west and involving production, consumption, imports and exports, which continue to grow in answer to rising needs.

The Resource Systems Institute (RSI) examines the problems nations face in maintaining adequate, equitable and reliable access to natural resources. Through its research findings and training activities, RSI endeavors to increase understanding among the nations of Asia and the Pacific about their resource potential, as well as the ways in which those resources are developed and traded. Ranging in scope from economic and policy analysis to the investigation of the suitability of various technologies, the institute's programs focus on three related areas—food, energy and raw materials.

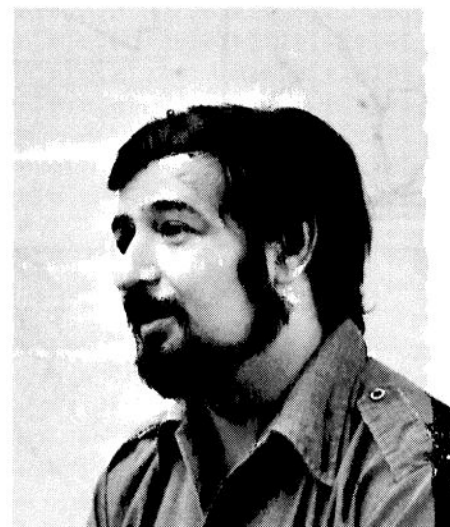
**A** number of nations produce less food than they need and must therefore import their requirements or suffer deprivation. Others produce more than required and are in a position to export. The **Food Systems** program addresses questions of food security policy in the Asian/Pacific region, and examines the complex issues involved in developing more effective food production and distribution methods. Research focuses on trade, food security, and agricultural policy; biotechnology and food production; food security planning; food, fuel and urbanization; and the future of agriculture, with particular attention to irrigation. The last two projects are highlighted below.

With rapid urbanization under way in many of Asia's developing countries, a number of cities will approach or exceed Tokyo's size of nearly 20 million in the decades ahead but with much lower levels of income, limiting their capacity to solve the problems of a megalopolis. The number of poor and malnourished city dwellers has been

increasing rapidly, while industrial and residential land requirements have caused food and fuel sources to recede from the city. These are critical factors that impair food and fuel provision, particularly for the disadvantaged, whose rising expectations are most intense and contagious.

A joint RSI- Population Institute project on Food, Fuel and Urbanization is examining the outlook for urban food and fuel systems during the next 10 to 20 years. One project component emphasizes demand for nonstaple foods (protein and vegetables) and for household fuels in selected cities of South and Southeast Asia, with particular attention to consumption patterns by income group and occupation.

The results so far indicate erratic shifts in demand as rural dwellers move into cities, with the so-called "informal sector" (small-scale food suppliers) playing an increasingly important role in providing food and fuel. In cooperation with the Equity Policy Center (EPOC) of Washington, D.C., research has been undertaken in the Philippines and



Fereidun Fesharaki, RSI research associate, heads the OPEC Downstream project, evaluating the implications of OPEC's expanded refining and tanker transportation capacity for the countries of Asia and the Pacific.

Indonesia to assess the capacity of the "informal sector" to alleviate these needs in cities. RSI researchers are also evaluating the suitability of innovative, ecologically-sound production methods as alternatives to conventional systems. These include intensive urban gardening, near-city aquaculture, and the use of sewage and other wastes.

Expanded agricultural production in



South and Southeast Asia during the 1960s and 1970s depended largely on the development of irrigation facilities. Irrigation investment by governments in the region will continue to be a major feature of agricultural development. The RSI Irrigation project has focused on the interaction of government agencies with existing and established groups of irrigators—small systems established by farmers themselves—to determine which strategies work, and how effective approaches can be translated into the development of operational projects.

Research activities in cooperation with the Ford Foundation, Cornell University, and the Asian Institute of Management resulted in five case studies of the interaction of small systems with irrigation agencies in the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. This research showed that in many parts of South and Southeast Asia, indigenous irrigation systems represent a major portion of total irrigated areas, and that organization is as important as technology in functional irrigation systems.

The year was highlighted by an international conference involving senior irrigation agency administrators, local project representatives, and social

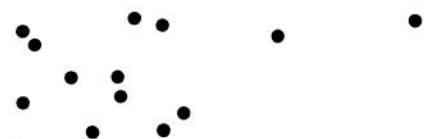
scientists from nine countries in the region. The conference also drew senior participants from the Ford Foundation, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, International Labor Organization, and U.S. Agency for International Development. Several conference recommendations have led to the reevaluation of project development by members of the donor community and national irrigation agencies.

**T**he two most critical energy problems facing the Asian/Pacific region are accommodating political and economic shifts in the world petroleum market and providing sufficient high-quality fuels for the economic development of poorer countries. The program in **Energy Systems** addresses these problems through six projects. OPEC Downstream identifies structural changes in the world oil market and their effect on the energy options of nations in the region, while Energy and Industrialization evaluates the impact of fuel conservation and pricing policies on the ability of developing countries to reduce their dependence on imported oil, especially in manufacturing and transportation. Energy and Rural Development examines the policies and methods

Improved ventilation and more efficient cookstoves can greatly reduce the health hazards from combustion of biomass fuels. Kirk Smith, leader of the project on Biomass Fuels and Air Pollution, and Usha Rao, RSI research intern, test a modified Indian *chula*.

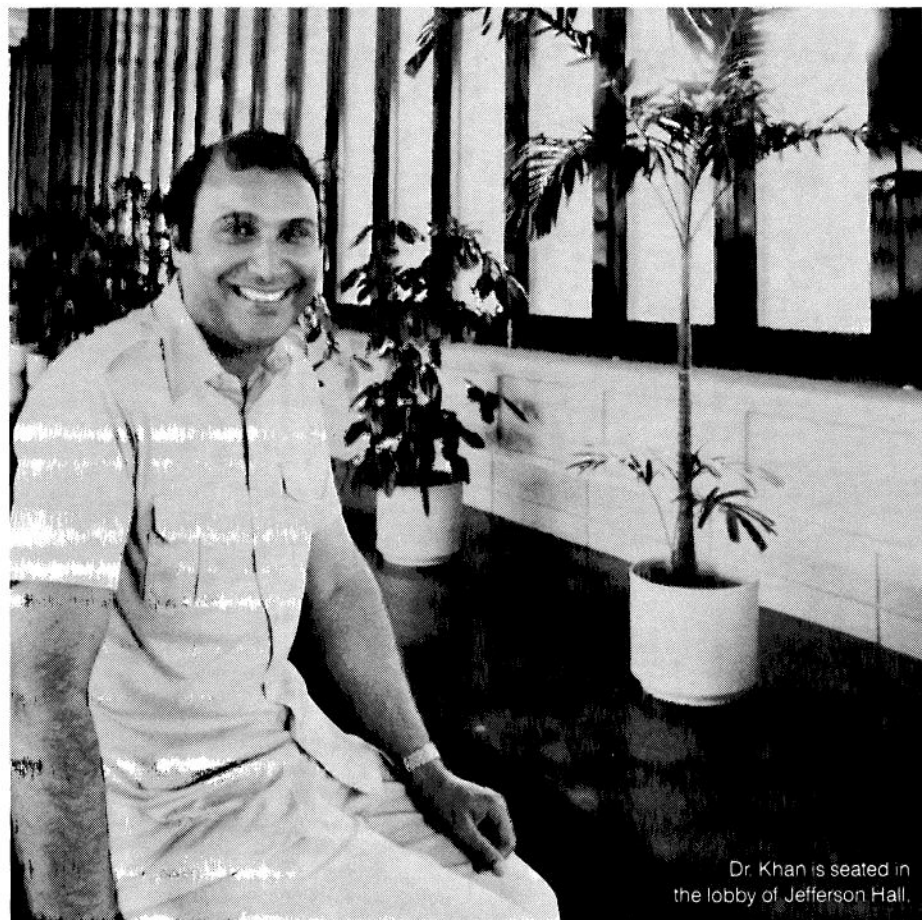
suitable for rural people in developing countries to organize energy resources and technologies; Pacific Energy Studies is designed to help small island nations meet their energy needs. The Electric Futures project evaluates the past performance and future prospects of the electric power industry in selected countries in order to recommend possible policy change. Biomass Fuels and Air Pollution, a joint project with the Environment and Policy Institute, measures and analyzes the exposure of women and other family members to pollutants from combustion of biomass fuels in domestic cooking and heating. Two of these projects are described in greater detail below.

The OPEC Downstream project began with the observation of massive excess capacities in refining, tanker transportation, and petrochemicals in oil-importing countries. At the same time, OPEC nations, for both economic and non-economic reasons, have embarked on substantial additions to





## Mohammed Asad Khan



Dr. Khan is seated in the lobby of Jefferson Hall.

"It's become obvious that scientific discovery must be orchestrated with the current social and economic climate. We have been on the path of rapid technological development for some time, but we lag behind in the development of mechanisms to cope with its psychological and social consequences.

"The East-West Center addresses that gap by actually defining where we are—technologically and in terms of the social coping mechanisms. By bringing a multinational perspective to these definitions and embracing a range of possible approaches to cope with such gaps from various parts of the world, I think the Center is making a very useful contribution."

Mohammed Asad Khan, Pakistan's minister of state for petroleum and natural resources, was an East-West Center degree participant from 1964-67, and served as the first chairman of the EWC International Alumni Association. A geophysicist, with a background in mathematics, geodesy and celestial

mechanics, Dr. Khan has worked on NASA's Satellite Development program, and helped to map Pakistan's mineral resources. His contributions to the field of geophysics include a theory explaining variations in gravity over the surface of the earth.

their own downstream capacities. A difficult period of readjustment lies ahead. This RSI project is identifying strategies to ease the process of readjustment by Asian/Pacific nations and ways they can take advantage of these developments. The project has been supported in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy.

OPEC Downstream has developed salient engineering/economic models and data bases, earning an international reputation as a major source of information and analysis for government, industry, and academia. The project's interim results and findings include detailed information about the nature of OPEC's downstream buildup; documentation of large refining and petrochemical capacity buildup in the Persian Gulf, giving the region even greater strategic importance; indications that volumes of refined products and petrochemicals from OPEC destined for the U.S. will be relatively small for economic and political reasons; evidence that these developments will alter energy security and profitability in OPEC's emerging export strategy in Europe and the Far East; and findings that a number of major U.S. oil companies are involved in these OPEC marketing efforts, essentially as partners. Research results and analyses have

The RSI project in Irrigation is engaged in documenting the effectiveness of small irrigation systems established by farmers. Here, researchers conduct field studies in the Philippines.



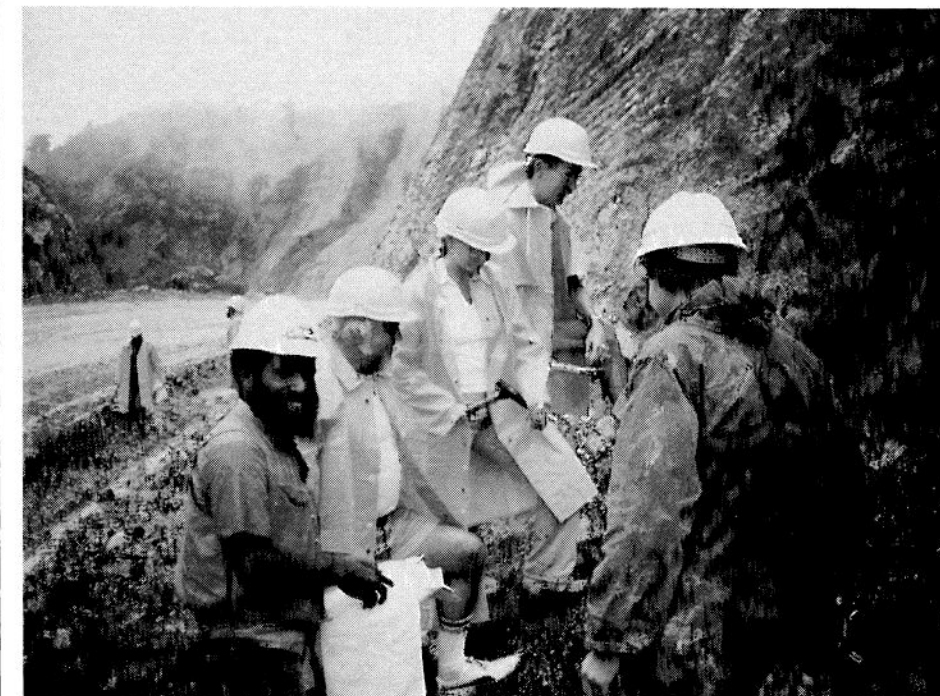
been published in *OPEC, the Gulf, and the World Petroleum Market* (Westview Press, 1983).

The project in Energy for Rural Development is aimed at strengthening the ability of rural dwellers to identify, assess, and organize energy resources and technologies to meet both their basic and development needs. Policy methods, technology and development research are distilled in the project's first major output, *Rural Energy to Meet Development Needs: Asian Village Approaches* (Westview Press, forthcoming). The book completes the first phase of a program organized cooperatively by RSI with rural energy agencies in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and the United States. This work was partially supported by a grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Two policy issues linking renewable and non-renewable energy resources form the background for this volume. They are: (1) rising prices and uncertain supplies of petroleum-based fuels and (2) widening deterioration of the environment resulting partly from the reliance of rural dwellers on biomass fuels for cooking. Experience gained in the project has served as the basis for rural energy planning in several Asian countries, in coordination with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and Economic Coordination Bureau of the People's Republic of China.

Since 1978, RSI has held annual Asia-Pacific Energy Studies Consultative Group Meetings in Honolulu for leaders in the energy field. In FY83, APESC VI dealt with electric power development in Asian nations. Senior policymakers, chiefs of planning commissions, and executives of donor agencies from throughout the region met at the Center to discuss national and international energy policy-making.

**T**he **Raw Materials Systems** program identifies and evaluates strategies to help nations obtain greater benefits from the exploration and development of their mineral resources, both land-based and marine. Of particular concern are those issues that could lead to increased international tensions over mineral resource development and trade in the Circum-Pacific region.



The project in Minerals Assessment and Development assists planners in developing countries to more effectively integrate mineral resource estimates in regional and national development planning. Last year, a program was initiated to evaluate the effects of improved geological information on several development decisions in Papua New Guinea, such as the location of ports, roads, and communities in relation to sites of mineral deposits. This project is cosponsored by the government of Papua New Guinea and includes seven resource policy studies to be completed by June 1984.

A mineral resource assessment model, developed for application in the United States, was modified to fit the characteristics of developing countries, specifically Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. In June 1983, a workshop was held at the East-West Center to review the status of a major Circum-Pacific Map project. The project team has been systematically compiling known geological and mineral resource information for the Pacific Ocean basin and surrounding countries. The workshop brought together 32 scientists from 11 countries who are responsible for coordinating the work among the many nations involved.

The potential of strategic minerals in the Circum-Pacific region is far larger than indicated by previously published estimates. The objective of the Strategic Minerals project is to better understand the physical distribution of strategic

Last year, Papua New Guinea invited RSI researchers to participate in an evaluation of the country's development potential. Here, the Minerals Assessment for Development team takes samples from the Ok Tedi mine, one of the world's largest gold/copper mines.

resources in the Circum-Pacific region, and to estimate their economic potential in light of evolving international trade patterns and commodity markets.

Since its inception two years ago, the project has been estimating the distribution of three important strategic minerals: chromite, cobalt, and manganese. This past year, research focused on cobalt-rich manganese crusts found on marine seamounts and guyots within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone of the Hawaiian Archipelago, and Johnston and Palmyra Islands. Preliminary estimates for this region indicate that if 4 percent of the manganese crusts has future commercial potential, over 75 years' supply of cobalt and 15 to 20 years' supply of manganese could be provided at present levels of U.S. consumption. The long-term benefits of alternative sources of cobalt and manganese are sufficient to justify a systematic and thorough evaluation of Pacific Basin sub-marine crust resources.





**E**xpanding numbers of people pose a continuing challenge to Asian/Pacific countries, where population growth rates remain high. Over half the world's population already lives in the region, and by the year 2000 almost a billion more people will be added. The resulting strain on the infrastructure of these nations is one of the most significant obstacles to their economic and social development. Adequate supplies of food, resources, jobs and basic needs are complicated by high population growth rates. Clearly, it is becoming difficult for nations to adjust to both rapid population growth—complicated by even more rapid urban growth—and the ensuing changes in the characteristics of their population.

The Population Institute (PI) addresses specific problems in the complex network that links population growth, economic development, resources and social change. The work involves formulating policy and program recommendations, and analyzing new data to determine whether and how policies have affected population change. To implement this task, PI undertakes research and training activities in demographic trends and estimation; fertility and the family in transition; economic development and human resources; and urbanization, migration and development.

A highlight of the Population Institute's activities was the 14th Annual Summer Seminar, held at the East-West Center

Asia's rapidly growing population could result in 100 new cities the size of Tokyo by the year 2010.

and in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The seminar brought together 76 government officials, researchers and university faculty members from 17 countries for four weeks of intensive study of (1) population projections and forecasting; (2) new techniques of family planning and evaluation; (3) demographic surveys; and (4) urbanization, urban policies, and development planning. The institute also cosponsored a conference for ASEAN parliamentarians on population, resources, and development with sessions in Kobe, Japan; Jakarta, Indonesia; and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

**P**opulation studies are hampered by incomplete and inaccurate data. If undetected, these inaccuracies can lead to incorrect research conclusions and costly mistakes in economic and social planning. The work of **Demographic Trends and Estimation** focuses on refining the techniques of data evaluation and adjustment, and determining the dimensions of population changes through preliminary demographic analysis. Part of the work is published in the institute's *Asian and Pacific Census Forum*, which is distributed throughout the United States, Asia, the Pacific, and other areas of the world.

A groundbreaking conference on Recent Population Trends in South Asia was held last year in New Delhi, India.

Cosponsored by the Registrar General of India, this conference represented an important cooperative effort in the region, bringing together senior policy-makers and leading demographers from India, Pakistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka, as well as Great Britain, Japan and the United States. The latest round of censuses indicates that family planning programs in South Asia have not slowed population growth to the levels anticipated. Conference participants gathering in New Delhi had the opportunity to examine and compare new data on population trends in South Asia and identify areas needing future attention. As a result of the conference, the South Asian countries took initial steps to form a new regional association for population research and policy deliberation.

The Ninth Population Census Conference, held in Tokyo, was cosponsored and hosted by the Statistics Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office. As in previous years, this meeting assembled heads of national census and statistics offices to seek ways of resolving common problems and to plan future research and training. At the suggestion of this group, the institute is preparing a volume on the experiences of Asian/Pacific nations in the planning, enumeration and analysis of the 1980-81 censuses.

**T**he program area of **Fertility and Family in Transition** examines some of the behavioral aspects of population change, in particular, how people make decisions about family formation and family size. Researchers consider the indigenous social, cultural, and economic institutions that support continued high fertility or affect fertility declines, and try to identify those factors that might be manipulated through policy.

Special attention is given to the family and its role. Does the structure of the family promote or inhibit fertility decline? In many countries, an increasing proportion of households is of the nuclear type; but it is also clear that the extended family continues to play a major role in decision-making.

PI has been coordinating a comparative study called the Asian Marriage Survey (AMS). Drawing data from Pakistan, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines, the survey team is examining the influence of education,

employment and family on the age of marriage to discern how these patterns are changing over time. Initial findings indicate that on average the age of marriage is going up in all four countries.

A conference in Pattaya, Thailand, reviewed empirical reports on five different surveys, including the AMS, and evaluated the methodologies used. A workshop on family research in Asia was held at the Center to develop a plan for analysis of data collected and to prepare a proposal for a study of Asian sibling and life history data. Three articles reporting this research were published externally, five papers were presented at conferences, and a

President Suharto of Indonesia (left), Lee-Jay Cho, director of the Population Institute (right), and a member of the president's staff meet during PI's Parliamentarians Seminar in Jakarta. Other sessions of the seminar were convened in Kobe, Japan and Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

funding proposal entitled "The Family Context of Marriage Timing: Evidence from Four Asian Nations" was submitted to the National Science Foundation.

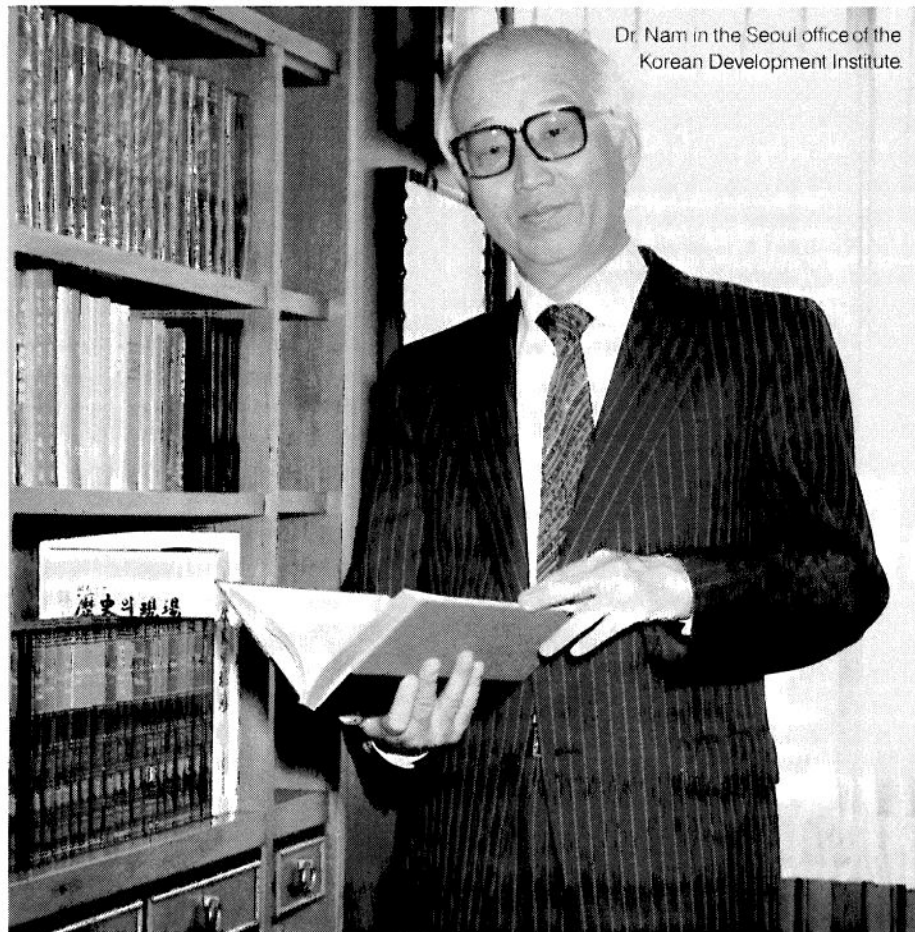
With the cooperation of Westinghouse Health Systems, the institute conducted a 28-day working group on contraceptive prevalence. Seven participants from four Asian countries made data available for individual and comparative analysis. While the analyses differed somewhat, all focused on factors affecting contraceptive use, such as the availability of contraceptives and the education level, age and residence of the women in the studies. Results from such analyses can be used to target groups within a population to inform them about alternatives for limiting family size.

**A** central goal of any society is to provide a secure social, political, and economic environment that allows its members to develop and employ their





## Nam Duck Woo



Dr. Nam in the Seoul office of the Korean Development Institute.

"One of the best contributions made so far by the East-West Center has been to elevate the level of understanding of population problems and to guide and assist policymakers in their efforts to deal with this critical issue.

"I count myself among those who have benefited directly from the research output and policy recommendations of the Population Institute, when I served as Deputy Prime Minister responsible for the Economic Planning Board.

"During my time at the Center, I was also prompted to look into the idea of forming a Pacific community. Many conversations and a review of the literature led me to conclude that the emergence of the idea was, in a way, a reflection of the changing pattern of trade among the nations of the region. The work I began on this theme could not be finished, however, as I was asked to return home without delay to assume the duties of Prime Minister.

"The East-West Center is a highly valued and fondly remembered place by me. There, I learned, mused, swam, and met my fate."

Nam Duck Woo was a research fellow with the Population Institute in 1980 when he was called home to become prime minister of the Republic of Korea. Currently chairman of the Korea-U.S. Economic Council, Inc. and a member

of the Advisory Council on State Affairs for the president of the Republic of Korea, Dr. Nam has also served as special assistant for economic affairs and minister of finance.

full human potential. For nations in the Asian/Pacific region, realization of this goal is complicated by dramatic changes in technology, natural resource availability, and population. Research on **Economic Development and Human Resources** examines the effect of population change on rural development, productivity, and population quality.

One project studies the relationship between population change and development in rural areas, where the vast majority of the region's population resides. For example, the introduction of new seed grains and cultivation practices has brought about higher standards of living for some, but for others it has reduced opportunity for jobs and access to land. Changes in agricultural production have altered the characteristics of labor demand and may subsequently have an effect on the need for children as workers. Another issue being examined is the impact of population pressure on the rural environment. Last year, the institute sponsored a regional Symposium of Tropical Agroecosystems held in Bandung, Indonesia, in cooperation with the Environment and Policy Institute.

This program area also focuses on national-level analysis of the interrelationships among population change, economic and social change, and development policy. A working group on Household Projections and Housing focused on Thailand, Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia and Singapore. Using census data, researchers examined how decisions to live in three-generation or two-generation families affect demand for living space and type of housing.

Another group is analyzing the way changes in age structure associated with declining population growth rates affect the industrialized economies. In Japan, for example, the aging of the population is already having significant effects on the seniority wage system and lifetime employment. The decline in postwar birthrates means that in the future there will be a decline in the ratio of social security taxpayers to beneficiaries. The mortality decline exacerbates this effect on the national level. At the personal level, it means that individual Japanese face many years of life after retirement, unless there is some change in the retirement age.

**U**rbanization and the changing patterns of population movement that accompany modernization are major policy concerns in many Asian/Pacific nations. The rapid growth of cities poses unwieldy problems for urban planners, yet a dynamic and expanding urban economy may require the distinctive contributions of a migrant workforce. In rural areas, the edge of unemployment and underemployment may be blunted by out-migration, but selective loss of the younger and more educated may retard rural development efforts. Policymakers trying to achieve more balanced urban systems have need of better knowledge about the nature and scale of population movement and its underlying causes.

This year, the program in **Urbanization, Migration and Development** initiated work on the phenomenon of Asian labor migration to the Middle East. Some two to three million Asian workers have found employment in the Arab oil states over the last 10 years. Because of relatively high wages paid in the Middle East and the propensity of workers to save, there has been an enormous flow of remittances to the Asian countries. Yet, despite the fact that these remittances have become a major source of foreign exchange for many of the labor sending countries, very little empirical data is available on this migration.



PI researchers drew up a regional review paper summarizing what is known on the topic and the institute staged an international conference, with support from the Ford Foundation, bringing together labor ministry officials and researchers from seven Asian sending countries, Australia, the U.S., and the International Labor Organization to pool results and identify the areas requiring attention.

A second PI migration study is tracking the movement of Filipinos from a resource-poor, rural district in the northern Philippines to Manila and Honolulu. By examining the motivations of migrants for moving, their adjustment to new areas, and their degree of occupational mobility, this study provides a comprehensive examination of internal and international migration in a single framework.

Work was also completed this year on the study of growth patterns and economic development in the 147 cities in India that have a population exceeding 100,000. The research was done in collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Regional Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and has resulted in a forthcoming monograph "City Typology, Migration, and Development in India." This study of

Comprehensive and accurate data are vital to estimating population trends. The field worker conducts a survey in Thailand.

India's enormous urban population has demonstrated the importance of historical factors in the growth of cities, as well as contemporary economic factors such as labor market expansion.

PI research on Fertility and Family in Transition examines critical factors involved in decisions about family size.





# Environment and Policy Institute



**W**e depend on a finite natural environment that responds to demands on it within the limits of natural law. The pressures of growing populations, rising expectations, and increasingly sophisticated technologies complicate the numerous policy objectives that rely on a common environment, from sustaining productivity to preserving environmental quality.

The Environment and Policy Institute (EAPI) examines environmental systems and natural resources and their potential for meeting a wide range of national and international policy objectives over extended periods of time. In the broadest sense, EAPI studies examine the utilization of the natural environment in all its parts—land, air, fresh water, and oceans—and their living and nonliving resources. The institute identifies alternatives available to decisionmakers and policymakers and assesses the environmental implications of choices they make. Research is carried out in four interrelated program areas: natural systems assessment for development; human interactions with tropical ecosystems; marine environment and extended maritime jurisdiction; and the environmental dimensions of energy policies.

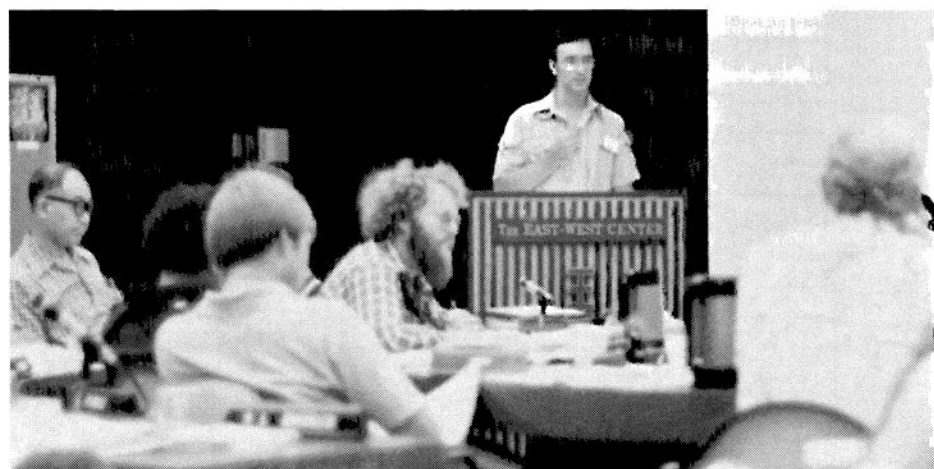
**M**uch of the economic development taking place in Asia and the Pacific utilizes the non-renewable resource base and affects environmental quality. The consequences of development for the environment are often overlooked in the urgency of countries to increase their productivity. Furthermore, most environmental impact assessment guidelines deal with projects on an individual basis and generally do not examine a given environment as it is

simultaneously affected by many different human actions.

The program in **Natural Systems Assessment for Development** is devising new methodologies to complement current systems for measuring the effects of various actions on the environment. Emphasizing natural science, engineering, and economics, this approach assists in identifying trade-offs that may not be apparent in so-called "sectoral analysis," in which the natural environment tends to be regarded as a source of supply to meet the requirements of any given sector such as transportation or energy. By combining these two approaches, planners can avoid the polarization of environmental values versus sectoral goals. Research teams are developing the principles and methods that will enable policymakers to deduce "tailor-made" assessments most appropriate and effective for them.

The project in Assessment and Economic Valuation of Natural Systems has formulated techniques for quantifying, in monetary terms, the significant consequences of economic development for use in benefit-cost analysis. Last year, researchers in this project published two major EAPI handbooks. *Environment, Natural Systems, and Development: An Economic Valuation Guide* (Johns Hopkins University Press) will present new evaluation techniques for property valuation, residuals imputation, surveys and indifference mapping to trained economic analysts in international lending agencies and host country

Participants in EAPI's workshop on Technical Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development included researchers, government regulatory officials, and technical advisors to major oil companies.



planning offices. Several countries, including Thailand, Korea, Indonesia, the Philippines, China and India, have held or are planning training sessions, using the *Guide* and case studies, with members of the EAPI author team serving as leaders.

The second handbook, *Natural Systems for Development: What Planners Need to Know* (Macmillan Publishing Co.), advances methodologies for the assessment of urban air pollution, soil erosion by water, insect pest outbreaks, watershed protection, loss of valuable species, and coastal zone deterioration. Rather than merely transferring western environmental assessment methods, the handbook serves to increase awareness and understanding among all parties in the assessment process.

The development of major river basins of Asia as "food systems" is an important policy issue for the Asian/Pacific region. The Asian Water Resources Management project has focused closely on stream and reservoir sedimentation. To expand the information base and communication network for addressing issues in the management of Asian water resources, a series of in-depth studies have been planned on such issues as salinization, waterlogging, water pollu-

tion, and related problems. Working collaboratively with Asian water resources management agencies and donor agencies, the project will produce long-term case studies, cross-country comparisons, and the results of new methodologies. The first study—on the problems and perspectives of water resources in India—was completed this year. The study documented the rate of siltation in reservoirs behind irrigation dams, primarily, and is applicable to all the major river basins of Asia.

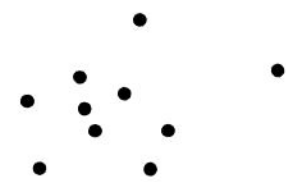
**C**hanges stemming from ambitious national development programs in the tropical regions of Asia and the Pacific threaten the viability of fragile social and ecological systems. Inadequate understanding of how tropical ecosystems function is one serious constraint on efforts to develop improved management strategies. Ecological research on the dynamics of forest and agricultural ecosystems is therefore a basic part of the program in **Human Interaction with Tropical Ecosystems**. Because the quality of human life is reciprocally influenced by ecological change, research in this program also examines the symbiosis of man and the tropical environment. Thus, multidisciplinary human ecology

The inhabitants of rain forests live in delicate symbiosis with the tropical environment. EAPI's project on Human Interaction with Tropical Ecosystems contributes to the understanding of human ecology in these regions.

research by natural and social scientists is the central conceptual approach.

The project in Management Strategies for Tropical Ecosystems explores methods to meet increasing human needs for food and other resources in an environmentally sustainable manner. Especially needed are strategies adapted for individual farmsteads, communities, and watersheds. EAPI is seeking to strengthen the critical link between such local resource management units and regional or national development planning agencies. It does this partly through collaborative research on human ecology with scientists from the Southeast Asian University Agroecosystem Network (SUAN), and by making results available to policymakers concerned with rural development. This work has received significant funding from the Ford Foundation.

A conference on cultural values and tropical ecology was held at the Center, cosponsored by EAPI, the Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies at the University of Michigan, and the





## Didin Sastrapradja



Dr. Sastrapradja is pictured in front of John A. Burns Hall.

"For more than 20 years I have observed the positive results of Center activities, particularly in the fields of education and training. It is my belief that all East-West Center grantees are given an equal chance and opportunity to be of some service to their respective communities. When they return to work in their home countries, or even in seeking employment elsewhere, the seeds of understanding planted during their tenure at the Center will grow and flourish. Those who take up the challenge facing them and use the chance wisely will reap the harvest."

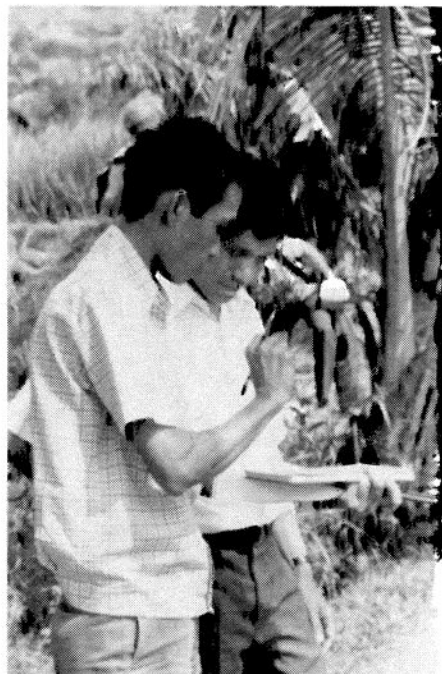
Didin Sastrapradja, who currently serves as both assistant minister for development of technology and research and deputy director of the Indonesian Institute for Natural Science (LIPI), earned his doctorate in botany while at the Center from 1961-65. His wide-ranging scientific interests have led to the posts of director of the Indonesian

Botanical Gardens in Bogor, and more recently, chairman of the national committee for the 1983 solar eclipse. Dr. Sastrapradja frequently represents his country at overseas conferences on agricultural, economic and government policy. He received the Center's Distinguished Alumni Award for 1983.

Center for Asian and Pacific Studies at the University of Hawaii. The conference examined the interrelationships between symbols, beliefs, and attitudes of South-east Asian cultures on the one hand and the region's natural environment on the other. A series of case studies drawn up by conference participants has been prepared for publication. A two-week workshop was held with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection in China to explore the applications of human ecological analysis to agricultural research and development. Sixty participants gathered for two weeks in China for the workshop, which included visits to a number of farms in the province of Canton.

The research team in Tropical Ecosystem Dynamics is studying the use of fast-growing, nitrogen-fixing trees in agroforestry and the establishment of new forests on open land for wood production or watershed rehabilitation. Causes of impaired water quality, increased reservoir sedimentation, and aggravated flooding are being explored to dispel myths and misunderstandings that now strongly influence watershed planning and development policies and the donor programs supporting them. Some countries, for example, have undertaken widespread reforestation programs to stop flooding yet the

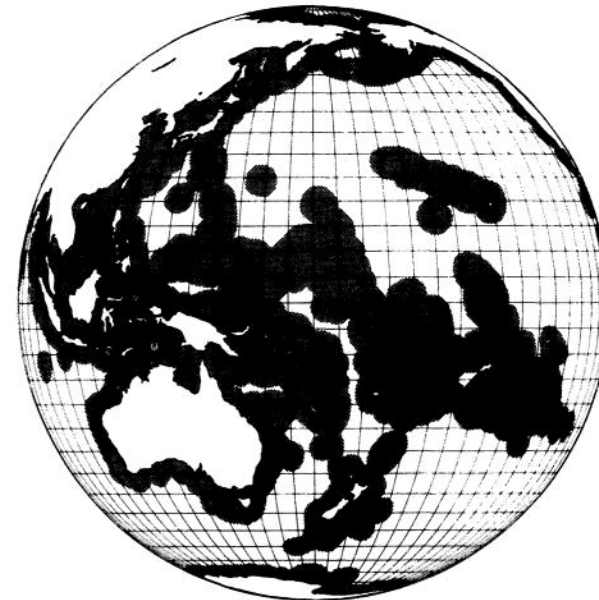
Working with people in the field is an integral part of EAPI's programs. Two members of the workshop on Human Ecology Research review collected data.



effectiveness of this method has not been proven.

Agroforestry training workshops, funded in part by United Nations University, were held in Papua New Guinea and Thailand in cooperation with the forestry departments in those countries. A major EWC/FAO/UNDP workshop on Social Forestry in Thailand involved an interdisciplinary team from EAPI and 60 participants from eight countries. This group examined the transition from professional management of forests to community-based management, which would involve local inhabitants in planning and decision-making. In addition, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and UNESCO are cosponsors of a workshop involving international experts from 12 countries to publish a mangrove area management handbook. Of the several publications produced by EAPI last year, *Tropical Forested Watersheds: Hydrologic and Soils Response to Major Uses or Conversions* (Westview Press) has already been adopted as a teaching text in two countries.

The "world sea enclosure movement" has brought much of the high seas area and most known marine resources under individual state control. Semi-enclosed seas such as the South China Sea are subject to a mosaic of overlapping jurisdictional claims. This superimposition of national policies on transnational resources and activities creates both



potential for conflict and opportunities for cooperation.

The **Marine Environment and Extended Maritime Jurisdiction** program focuses on the policies of ocean environment and resource development in the Asian/Pacific region in light of the new United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. This program seeks to enhance the maritime perspective of policymakers, contributing to sound management of the ocean environment and the best use of ocean resources including fisheries and hydrocarbons.

Among the materials produced last year by the project on Marine Policy in Southeast Asian Seas was an atlas of marine policy parameters and issues in the Southeast Asian Seas. A culmination of several years' work in this program, the atlas presents a number of research findings as maps, which are intended to provide a graphic reference for policymakers as they address the territorial issues of this sensitive region. The atlas includes sections on the natural environmental setting, valuable and vulnerable resources, fisheries, oil and gas, shipping, pollution sources, and scientific research. The final section charts areas of potential international cooperation and conflict.

Production and use of coal in the Asian/Pacific region are expected to double during the next two decades. This could have major implications for human health, land use, and air and water quality unless appropriate steps

EAPI research in Extended Maritime Jurisdiction seeks to determine the impact of the new UN Law of the Sea Treaty on marine policy and resource development in the Asian/Pacific region. Shaded areas designate those portions of the "high seas" that could be subject to national jurisdiction if all governments claim 200-mile exclusive economic zones.

are taken to coordinate energy and environmental policies. To assist in the development of practical environmental guidelines, EAPI's program on the **Environmental Dimensions of Energy Policies** has been examining the policies and plans of countries in the region for increased production, shipment, and use of coal.

The project's study on coal transportation has shown that transportation and environmental considerations are likely to be more important factors than availability in determining how much coal is used. It has been found that adequate port capacity already exists to meet expected coal export needs. Construction delays for additional U.S. ports, blamed on the time required for environmental impact assessments, may have saved port developers from substantial economic loss. This reduced demand for coal ports has had the positive effect of focusing greater attention on environmental factors in the choice of port development locations. Furthermore, technologies now exist to minimize adverse environmental effects of coal transportation at a modest cost. The participation of several major coal-exporting countries of the region (Australia, Canada, and the United States) has contributed to a reassessment of port capacity, particularly on the western coast of the United States. The potential savings to the United States and other countries could be substantial. The governments of China and India have invited EAPI researchers to hold training workshops for their officials on coal transportation systems. These workshops will address the way coal is transported in the two largest coal-using countries in Asia.

EAPI also conducted research to develop environmental guidelines for offshore oil and gas development, and to improve data available to policymakers on radioactive waste management in the Pacific.



# Culture Learning Institute



In recent years, the volume of interactions across cultures has grown significantly. This is certain to continue as further advances are made in communication, science and technology systems, and the speed and convenience of travel. While all of this contact offers the potential to enlarge and enrich our world, it also gives rise to numerous misunderstandings between nations and individuals—misunderstandings that are sometimes created and often aggravated by the increased momentum of interchange and technical modernization.

The Culture Learning Institute (CLI) focuses on the effects of rapid change

on individuals, cultures and societies. By preparing well-informed and culturally aware agents of change, CLI seeks to improve both the process and substance of interaction among peoples and organizations in the region.

The lowest common denominator in all cross-cultural contact is the set of interpersonal relationships that people establish. The effectiveness of these relationships has a direct bearing on the success of formal person-to-person programs, such as educational

Members of the famous Bunraku Puppet Troupe of Japan perform at the Kennedy Theatre as part of CLI's Performing Arts Series.



exchanges and technical assistance programs, and carries implications as well for the arena of negotiation across cultures.

Social scientists working in CLI's **Culture and Interpersonal Interaction** program consider three important features of cross-cultural contact: the ethnicity of the individuals making contact; how the contact situation is perceived by those individuals; and their methods of displaying emotion during contact. Research focuses on defining and measuring these concepts, and developing methods to improve the relationships people establish when living and working in cultures other than their own.

To document research findings and information gathered in this project on contact situations, a workshop on the development and use of cultural assimilators, a technique for cross-cultural training, was held in August. Thirty-three participants from nine Asian countries and the United States attended the workshop. CLI also published the final two volumes of the *Handbook of Intercultural Training*, designed to prepare people to live in foreign countries.

Nothing touches the lives of people as intimately as their concept of personal and social well-being. CLI research on the **Cultural Perception of Mental Health** examines the role of culture in shaping our understanding of well-being and illness, and the process by which health care decisions are made. A particular focus of this team's work is the relation of traditional or popular

beliefs to modern health care systems, which are often designed on the basis of western cultural assumptions. This research becomes increasingly valuable as policymakers in the region chart the course of medical modernization.

A case in point is the CLI project investigating the high rates of adolescent suicide in Truk and other Micronesian communities. Working in collaboration with the Micronesian seminar in Truk, preliminary research by this group has shown that suicides have been increasing among young males during the last 20 years. The work of this project is not only to document the extent of suicide, but to understand the local cultural values which it dramatizes. This is being done with an ethnographic study, supported by the National Institute of Mental Health, to examine the context and impact of suicides in one Micronesian community. Through publications, including newspaper and journal articles, as well as a bibliography, CLI researchers are attempting to bring public attention to this phenomenon and make contact with others concerned with youth development and suicide prevention efforts. The program in Mental Health also conducted research training in mental and cultural health for the Pacific Basin area.

An exciting development in the planning of child socialization occurred this past year when the government of the People's Republic of China invited a CLI research associate to Beijing. The purpose of the trip was to examine the problems arising from China's policy of one child per family, which represents a significant break with tradition. The PRC

The conference on cultural assimilators drew together 33 participants from nine Asian countries to refine techniques used in cross-cultural communication.

funded the trip and authorized collaborative research.

The arts offer a window through which people may perceive the variety and values of other cultures. The **Culture and the Arts** program examines how the performing arts, in particular, reflect the emerging concerns and enduring values of societies undergoing change in the Asian/Pacific region.

Improving the methods of presenting one culture's art to an unfamiliar audience is the goal of the Performing Arts Series, which stages events in an environment that is both educational and entertaining. Last year, the series brought the renowned Bunraku Puppet Troupe from Japan to Hawaii. At CLI's request, the four-day program included demonstrations of Bunraku techniques, normally hidden from view behind a screen that adds an element of mystery and grandeur for Japanese audiences. The demonstrations proved to be so popular with audiences in Hawaii that they were included in the Troupe's performances in Boston and New York as a highly acclaimed feature of the program.

A week-long Festival of India drew capacity audiences to a series of lectures and performances, accompanied by an exhibit of artifacts and photographs. CLI also produced an educational television program, in cooperation with the University of Hawaii, on "Gamelan Music on Java," which explains to lay audiences the



## Ricardo D. Trimillos

Dr. Trimillos sits before his *koto* in the Urasenke teahouse on the grounds of the East-West Center.



"Very few organizations today are working to address the problems of cross-cultural presentation. Will the Cleveland Symphony be well-received in Hong Kong? How will the Grand Kabuki go over in Denver?"

"The East-West Center is systematically seeking answers to these kinds of questions. Trying to match what an art form has to offer with an audience's expectations or interests is a delicate task with many potential pitfalls. By defining the parameters of cross-cultural presentation, the Center can help the outsider to understand—and perhaps even respond to—the aesthetic values intended by the original culture. The results can be very rich indeed."

Ricardo D. Trimillos, an East-West Center degree participant from 1962-64, is an internationally recognized performer of the Japanese *koto*, and maintains an active concert career. Trained as an ethnomusicologist, Dr. Trimillos has been a consultant on arts and public policy for the governments of Hong Kong, Malaysia and the Philippines, and

served as an advisor to the National Endowment of the Arts in the United States. A special interest in the performing arts and their role in establishing ethnic, regional and national identity led to his recent tenure as a research fellow with the Culture Learning Institute. Dr. Trimillos is on the music faculty of the University of Hawaii.

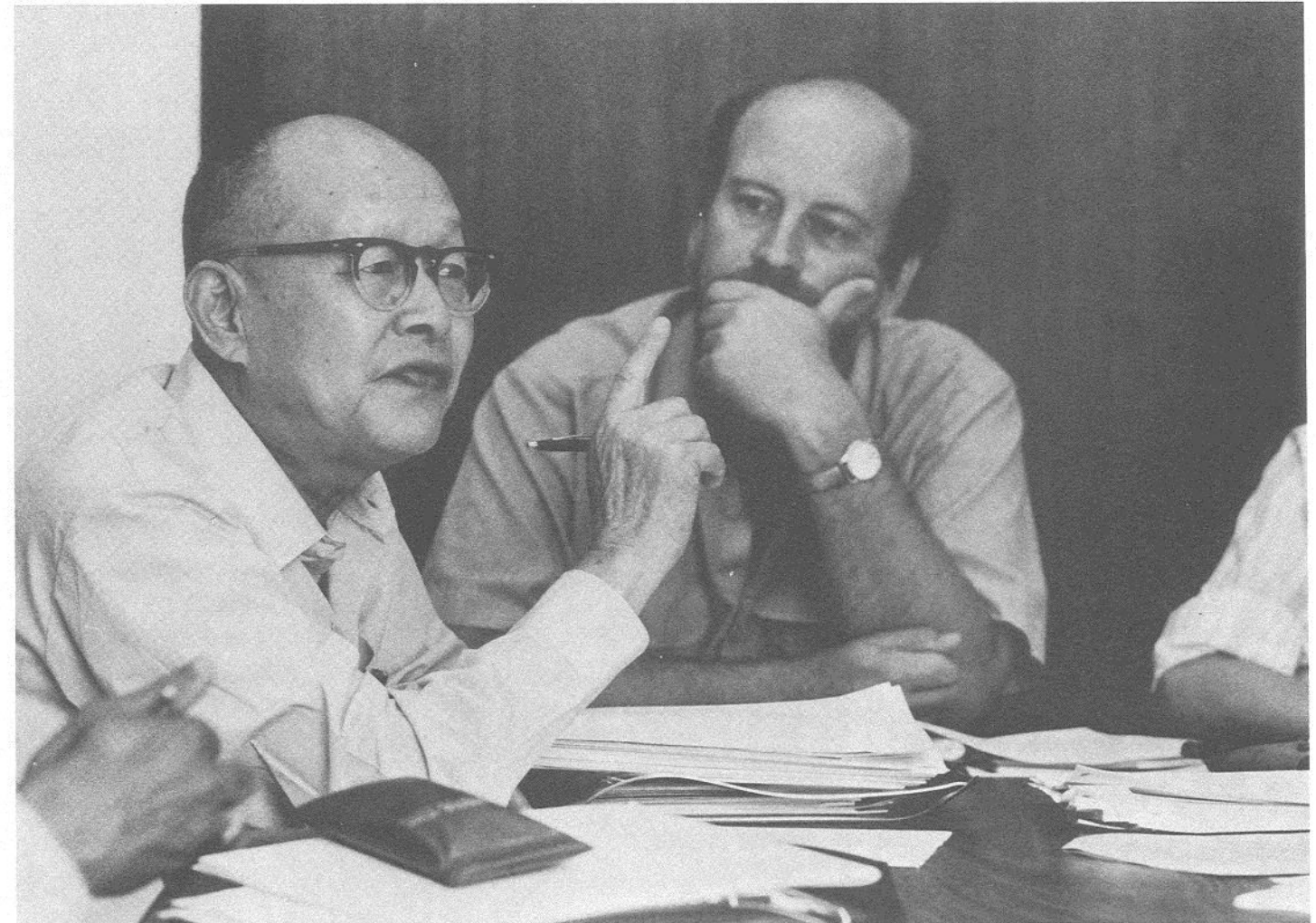
structure of this intricate musical art, and its relationship to other Indonesian traditions. A research component of this project surveyed the effectiveness of the program in changing viewers' attitudes about Indonesian music and culture. The program was aired twice on Hawaii Public Television and arrangements are being made for national distribution.

In addition, three symposia were held, including an international meeting on Improvisation in the Performing Arts. The two-week event brought together eleven participant-performers from Asia, the Pacific and North America. The group considered the pressures of sociological change on cultural styles; the differences between universal, cross-cultural and culture-specific characteristics; the processes leading to improvisation; and how rapid modernization facilitates change in certain traditions.

**CL**I's **Culture and Language** program was organized to meet requests from several countries for assistance in facilitating cross-cultural communication. Research concentrates on two areas: (1) English as an international language and (2) modernization and language development.

In the first of these projects, English is

The Festival of India gave Hawaiian audiences a rare opportunity to experience various aspects of Indian culture. Capacity crowds attended a week-long series of lectures and performances, including a program of music for the sitar.



regarded not as the exclusive property of native speakers, but as the emerging *lingua franca*. An estimated 700 million people living on all six continents use English as their primary or secondary language. The total is composed of more non-native users (400 million) than native users (300 million), and represents an increase of 40% over the last 20 years.

The regional problem studied in this project is miscommunication when English is used in international contexts. Research examines the causes of misunderstanding, ranging from low intelligibility to conflicting cultural values, and suggests ways to cope with these problems. Of particular interest is the way different cultures present information, negotiate and argue. Over the past year, CLI research in this field produced two textbooks which employ the techniques of drama and writing for learning English as an international language.

A second project attempts to describe the impact of modernization on languages spoken in the Asian/Pacific

CLI's Culture and Language program staged a groundbreaking conference to examine the issues of linguistic modernization and language planning in Chinese-speaking communities.

region. The need to participate in international communication and the transmission of science and technology creates considerable demand for new language and new language skills. This project identified problems that require planning attention, and initiated an empirical study of language problems in Asian/Pacific speech communities. An East-West Center conference on Linguistic Modernization and Language Planning in Chinese Speaking Communities brought together for the first time participants from all major Chinese-speaking communities, from Singapore to the People's Republic of China. A variety of language modernization issues were discussed in detail, in particular, what "standard Chinese" may be used and whose criteria govern Chinese language norms.





With their vast reach and their ability to fundamentally change the way information is processed and disseminated, rapidly evolving communication systems have become both a symbol of hope and a source of anxiety for many developing countries. New technologies are tightening the informational linkages that bind countries to one another. But misinformation—even when unintended—can strain relations between countries and alter world opinion. Existing communication media offer a new

CI has undertaken research to document the flow of news between Asia and the U.S.

means for governments in Asia and the Pacific to reach their citizens and coordinate national efforts of development. On the other hand, expensive communications equipment and programs, if not used effectively, can become a costly emblem of modernity. The Communication Institute (CI) seeks to address the question of how countries in the region can use modern communications to "leap frog" in their development efforts and foster

international communication ties, while keeping adverse side effects to a minimum. To accomplish this task, research and training efforts are carried out in four program areas: telecommunication effects; news media; communication policy; and communication education.

Shortly after the 1976 launching of Indonesia's PALAPA satellite, but before television had reached rural Indonesia outside Java, the **Telecommunication Effects** research team and its Indonesian colleagues completed a benchmark survey in a cross-section of villages in five provinces. Follow-up surveys were conducted in the same villages in 1982 to assess the social and economic impact after the villages had been exposed to television for nearly six years.

The final results of this research project indicate that television has become the major source of news and information about the outside world for viewers in rural Indonesia. With television, the villagers' ability to use the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, improved significantly. Television has further contributed to their knowledge about a range of development-related issues, including family planning; it has facilitated the discussion of community affairs, promoted participation in village community organizations, and helped villagers make more effective use of their financial resources. It was found that television commercials greatly stimulated consumption of advertised items in the villages. Commercials were subsequently abolished from Indonesian television by presidential decree in April, 1981.

This study, the only one of its kind in any developing country, was sponsored by the Indonesian Ministry of Information and jointly undertaken by CI and the Indonesian National Institute of Economic and Social Research (LEKNAS/LIPI). The Ministry of Information is using the survey results to make programming more pertinent to Indonesia's large rural population.

In conjunction with the telephone organizations of Thailand and Indonesia, CI also undertook two pioneering studies of the social and economic impact of rural telephone systems. The projects examined the need for telecommunication facilities among rural inhabitants: their current patterns of communication, their use of telephones when available, the

purposes of telephone communication, the social and economic consequences of not having a telephone, and initial cost/benefit analyses of telephony in rural areas. The findings will provide an empirical data base for the development of rural telephone services in both countries.

Last year, CI started planning a research project to examine the potential impact of Videotex—an advanced technology that combines a high-power computer, telephone transmission lines, and television display screens—on the lifestyle in Asian countries. The Telecommunications Authority of Singapore (Telecoms) plans to make the new system of low-cost information processing and retrieval available to businesses and residential users in 1985. Singapore will thus become the first country in Asia to move into the Age of Information on a nationwide basis.

The resulting change in the patterns of social interaction and physical movements may well require that a new set of social and economic policies be formulated. Yet, there is no data base of any kind to serve as reference. In cooperation with Telecoms, the Communication Institute is undertaking initial field research to develop guidelines for the new venture.

Much has been said in recent years about inadequate news flow between the United States and Asia. The debate extends beyond the issue of news flow between the developing world and the industrialized West, to include charges of incomplete coverage by the United States of its largest overseas trading partner—Japan—and vice versa.

At the suggestion of the Japanese-American Cultural Conference, the institute's **News Media** program has

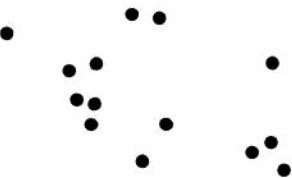
undertaken an empirical study of news flow among these countries, in cooperation with the Nihon Shimbun Kyokai (Japanese Editors and Publishers Association) and the Chinese University of Hong Kong.

Three newspapers in the United States (*New York Times*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*) and three in Japan (*Asahi Shimbun* of Tokyo, *Nishi* and *Koichi*) were studied in detail for a week in October of 1982. Representative dailies from China, India, Korea, Australia, and the five ASEAN countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines), as well as the four international news wires were also monitored to obtain an overview, with an eye to examining the influence of regional political organizations on the exchange of information.

Initial findings indicate that leading American newspapers pay scant attention to Asian countries, focusing instead on Europe and the Middle East. Japan is the exception; however, Japanese papers provide much more coverage of the U.S. than vice versa. This comprehensive survey—approximately six million words and one half million separate observations examined in nine languages—is one of the first empirical studies conducted on U.S.-Asian news flow.

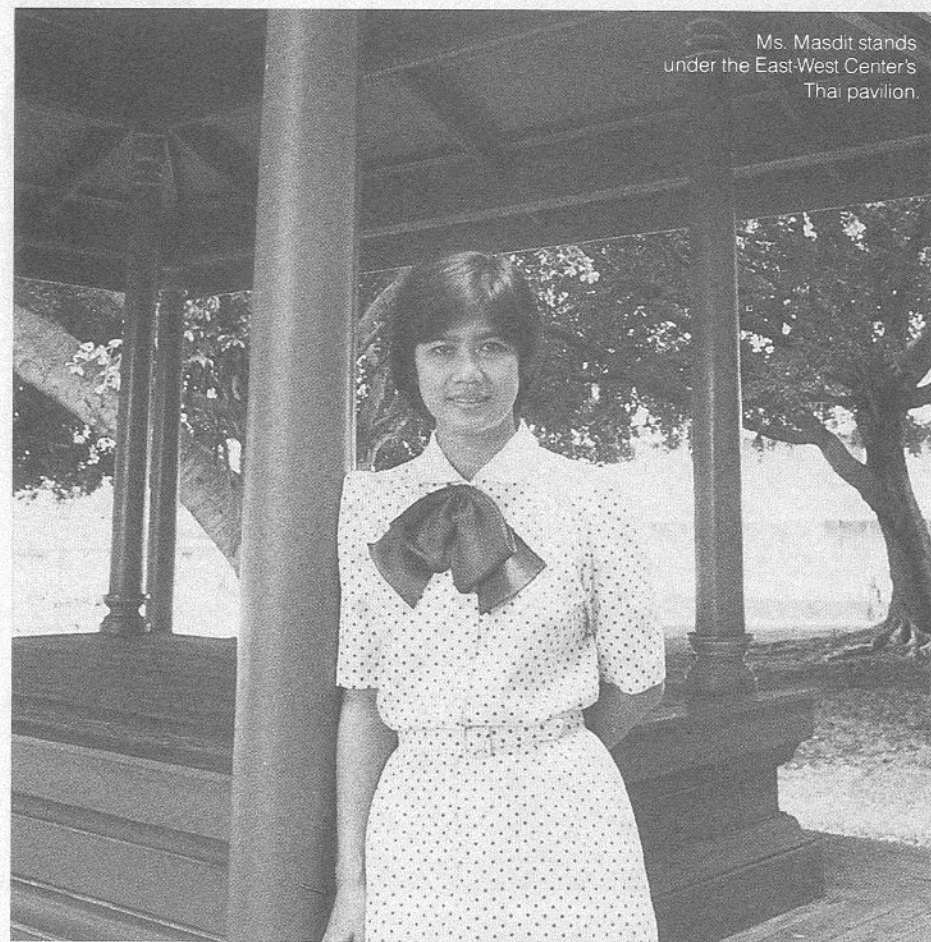
The journalists who report and edit the news play a major role in the exchange of information and ideas between nations. Yet, only a small percentage of American journalists have personal experience or knowledge related to the Pacific Basin, and few

The Jefferson Fellows program brought journalists from six Asian countries and the United States to the Center to exchange professional experience.





## Supatra Masdit



Ms. Masdit stands under the East-West Center's Thai pavilion.

"The expertise transmitted at the Center to young people has helped the developing countries a lot because, in many cases, you are training a new generation of leaders. These are not necessarily the elected leaders of their country, but community leaders and leaders in their careers: leaders of people. After being at the Center they are able to tell people at home what the world at large—east and west—thinks of them and their country. Two years or four years here is enough time to learn many things."

The Honorable Supatra Masdit, MP, an East-West Center student participant from 1976–1978, became the youngest member of the Parliament of Thailand upon her election in 1979. As a student volunteer on summer work projects in the Thai countryside, she developed

an interest in rural development, and recently helped organize a campaign to inform rural dwellers about a proposed constitutional amendment. Ms. Masdit presently serves as the spokeswoman for the Democrat Party.

Asian/Pacific journalists have had the opportunity to interact with their American counterparts.

To help redress this imbalance, the Communication Institute established the Jefferson Fellows program. Now in its 17th year, this unique program provides an opportunity for mid-career journalists from the United States, Asia and the Pacific to expand their personal knowledge of one another's countries and at the same time exchange professional experience.

This year, the program was shortened to 13 weeks to allow for the participation of key American and Asian/Pacific editors and reporters who often could not be given leave for longer periods. The 12 fellows included six Americans, primarily editorial writers from important regional newspapers without foreign correspondents. This was a higher proportion of American fellows than in previous years. The emphasis was designed to encourage consistent attention to the Asian/Pacific region by American newspaper editors who are often oriented by tradition toward European and Middle Eastern affairs, or whose focus has been entirely domestic. They were joined by six journalists from Japan, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Eight weeks of study and seminars at the Center were followed by a month of travel and reporting—in Asia for the Americans and on the U.S. mainland for the Asians. The group reconvened in Honolulu for the final week to exchange experiences and perceptions of travelling and reporting on different cultures.

The program area in **Communication Policy** staged a one-week conference on Critical Issues of National Computerization Policy, which revealed significant differences in the nature and priority of computerization problems encountered by developing countries and highly industrialized nations. Developing countries seem to be more concerned about an orderly introduction of computers in order to avoid economic and social dislocations. These governments are cautious and inclined to regulate the growth of computerization. Differences of culture and language hinder the assimilation of new technology, and inadequate knowledge among higher management about how to accomplish the transition to

computerization often lead to the underutilization of costly equipment.

The institute organized two sessions and a workshop for the 1983 Pacific Telecommunications Conference held in Honolulu. More than 300 telecommunications planners, managers, users and researchers attended the conference. At the initiation of a CI research associate, a pioneering session on the topic of information economics was organized for the annual convention of the American Economic Association, held in New York last year. Findings on the information economy of Singapore were also presented at the Asian Institute of Mass Communication Research in that country.



Satellites have tightened the informational linkages binding countries of the Asian/Pacific region. CI research in this area focuses on the social and cultural aspects of expanded access to news and information.

Countries upgrading their communications capabilities are often frustrated by the rapid evolution of technology design and application. The program in **Communication Education** responds to the interest in many Asian/Pacific countries for specialized training in current technologies.

Eighteen participants from 12 countries attended the Fourth Annual Communication Seminar, involving eight weeks of discussion and research into innovative methods for sharing new information about communication developments. Owing to a carry-over of interest in the subject of the Third Annual Communication Seminar, this year's group continued the assessment of the Communication Revolution. Participants attended orientation sessions on the latest communication technologies, including satellite systems



and computerization, and had access to microcomputers for "hands-on" experience.

Discussion focused on determining the extent of the Communication Revolution, a phenomenon of technological origins that some observers predict will rival the Industrial Revolution in importance, with implications for both developing and highly industrialized countries. How are new technologies being used to achieve the specific development goals of varying societies? Do increasing numbers of communications workers contribute to real gains in GNP, or is "paper pushing" just changing to "button pushing?" How will the continuing impact of communication technologies affect the values of societies? Policy options open to governments in Asia and the Pacific were considered and the papers delivered at the meeting have been edited for publication.

The institute prepared six audio-visual modules on specific communication technologies, incorporating up-to-date educational materials suitable for use by universities and other training institutions. Other projects included video training for Pacific islanders from Palau, promoting effective use of agricultural information in the Pacific, and the establishment of a consortium of mass communications schools in Thailand's universities.

Participants in a workshop demonstrating the Videotex system enjoy a spell of computerized humor. CI is initiating research on the sociological impact of Videotex—an advanced technology that combines telephone lines, television screens, and a high-power computer.



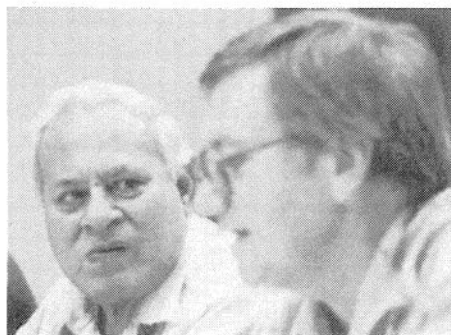
## Centerwide Programs

**C**enterwide Programs (CW) encompass issues of regional importance that extend beyond the topical focus of the Center's research institutes. These programs are a common resource, providing additional opportunities and contacts that benefit institute projects and extend the interests of staff and participants throughout the Center. As they grew, a number of Centerwide projects were transferred to the appropriate institutes, allowing Centerwide to remain experimental and innovative in its programming. In 1983, Centerwide specialized in five areas: international relations and economics; development forum; humanities forum; international education; and special projects.

**T**he program in **International Relations and Economics** organized a research conference last April to examine the economic interdependence of Asia's newly industrializing and nearly industrializing countries. Trade and development specialists from Japan; Korea; the United States; Taiwan, China; and several Southeast Asian countries attended the conference, exploring the structural adjustments and trade policies of some of the world's most dynamic economies to identify differences, similarities and trends. A report on the conference findings is being prepared for distribution to policymakers.

Two programs involved close cooperation between United States and Japanese organizations. A February

EWC Diplomat-in-Residence William Bodde, Jr. (right), who organized Centerwide's Pacific Islands Area Seminar, talks with the Hon. Peter Coleman, governor of American Samoa. Ambassador Bodde's previous postings include U.S. ambassador to Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Minister to Kiribati.



conference on Japanese and American foreign policies was cosponsored with the Association of Former Members of Congress and the Japan Center for International Exchange. Scholars, journalists, past and present members of the U.S. Congress, and members of the Japanese Diet shared insights on the foreign policies and foreign policy processes of the two countries and their implications for U.S.-Japan relations.

A second project exploring Japan's Political Economy at the End of an Era was organized by the Japan Political Economy Research Committee (JPERC). This collaborative, multi-year analysis is designed to examine Japan's political economy as the nation enters a new era in which "catch-up" growth has ended and expanded international responsibilities are assumed. The initial sessions began a process in which outstanding scholars from the U.S. and Japan will provide an overview of the interrelated economic, political and cultural factors that will shape the future of Japan's political economy. The Center's support complemented a multi-year grant from Japan's National Institute for Research Advancement.

The Diplomats-in-Residence program brought senior and mid-career foreign service officers from Fiji, Japan, Korea and the United States to the East-West Center, enabling them to conduct research in their fields of interest and engage in public programs and seminars with colleagues from throughout the region. William Bodde, Jr., former U.S. ambassador to Fiji, completed his assignment at the Center in May and assumed the post of American consul general in Frankfurt, Germany. In June, after 10 months at the Center, Yuji Ikeda was assigned as economic counselor in the Japanese Embassy in Washington, D.C. A third diplomat-in-residence, Macu Salato of Fiji, agreed to serve as the interim administrator of the Center's Pacific Islands Development Program. Joining the program during the year were Sie-Yong Lee, former Korean ambassador to Liberia, and Richard Baker, a Southeast Asia specialist from the U.S. State Department.

The International Relations and Economic Roundtable—a seminar series of several meetings each month on key regional issues—examined the future of U.S.-China relations, Burma's role in the Pacific Basin, Japan's

management style and its implications for western business, and various issues affecting the Pacific island nations.

Other Centerwide projects included a study of comparative East-Asian economic development, and research on the evolving economic and commercial laws of China.

**T**o probe the problems and process of socioeconomic development, the **Development Forum** held seminars and discussions on the role of cultural values in the economic growth of Asian countries and the relationship of human rights and religion to development. The Forum also considered specific problems such as the role of research in development planning for northeast Thailand and relationships between experts, planners, and villagers working to improve water management systems in Southeast Asia.



Research associate Wimal Dissanayake is the coordinator of Centerwide's Humanities Forum.

**T**o broaden the perspective of Center projects, the **Humanities Forum** organized some 25 seminars last year. One series reflected the theme of the "world as representation," exploring the symbolic forms that people create within each culture to represent their world outlook and to pattern their social actions. Presentation topics ranged from the political role of cultic centers in Japan to trends in 20th century Vietnamese literature. Another series covered a variety of humanities themes, including the cultural role of 19th century missionaries in the Pacific island of Palau and the concept of irony and humor in human interaction.

Projects also began on the concept of "self" in literary works of Asian and western cultures and the modern implications of the ancient Buddhist text, the "Lotus Sutra," as it relates to social, cultural and economic life in Japan and

other Asian countries.

The Second Annual Hawaii International Film Festival was held in November, 1982 with Centerwide Programs' assistance. Some 30 feature films and documentaries from Asia, the Pacific and the United States were shown to Hawaii audiences of 15,000. Preparations for the 1983 Festival were organized jointly by Centerwide Programs and the Culture Learning Institute. The Humanities Forum organized a week-long symposium to discuss cross-cultural perspectives in the humanities, involving film directors, screenwriters, and scholars. The Festival was supported in part by grants from the Hawaii Committee for the Humanities, foundations, and corporate sponsors.

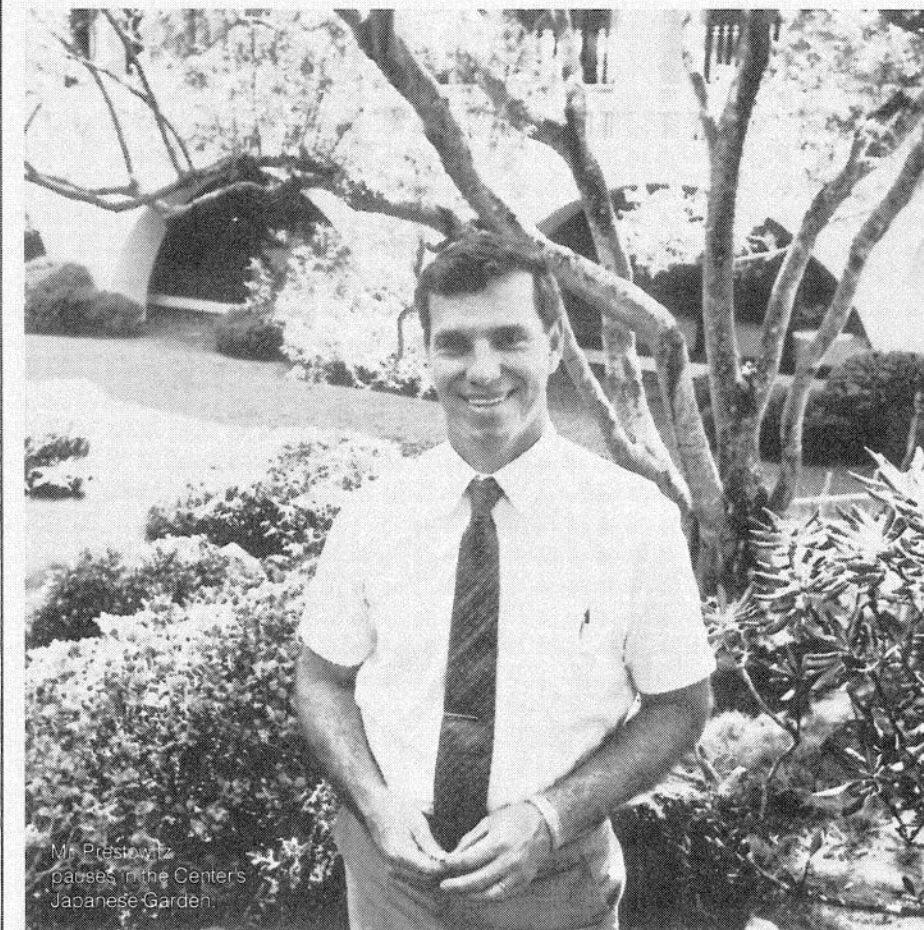
**T**he program in **International Education**, administered by Open Grants, initiated a process of field study for Open Grants students interested in international education. Its central objective is to develop the capacity of Asian/Pacific educators at EWC to conduct research on the various models of school systems organized in multi-ethnic communities. Cooperating in this area were the University of Hawaii School of Education and a number of secondary schools in Hawaii. Other activities included a weekly seminar on "Values, Technology and Society" and a study on the effects of foreign education on the professional styles of Filipino and Korean academicians.

In conjunction with the Population Institute, Centerwide's **Special Projects** took steps to strengthen EWC research and training in the field of human health by cooperating with the University of Hawaii in the First International Symposium on Public Health in Asia and the Pacific Basin.

Two workshops on management training for public works projects were held, incorporating the integrated project planning and management curriculum developed in the Resource Systems Institute.

A special project was organized to identify critical issues in the future of the Asian/Pacific region. Meetings among staff and participants and with leading scholars and officials from nine countries contributed greatly to the Center's assessment of its program directions and set the stage for a study to be completed during 1985, the Center's 25th anniversary.

## Clyde Prestowitz, Jr.



Mr. Prestowitz pauses in the Center's Japanese Garden.

"The growth of U.S.-Asian trade is one of the important stories of the twentieth century. But the normal friction which arises in any trade relationship between strong and equal competitors is exacerbated in this case by the greater cultural differences between Asia and the United States as compared with, for example, the United States and Europe or Canada.

"The East-West Center plays an increasingly important role in overcoming those cultural gaps and alleviating the frictions that have developed between the United States and its Asian trading partners. By focusing directly on current problems and bringing together contending parties and points of view, the Center can achieve a consensus which will be the underpinning for an even closer relationship between the United States and its Asian partners."

Clyde Prestowitz, Jr., counselor to the U.S. secretary of commerce for Japan, was an East-West Center student participant from 1963-65. Persuaded by his father to study Japanese, "because the Japanese make things," Mr. Prestowitz is fluent in the language and serves as co-chairman of a

U.S.-Japan working group on high technology. Before joining the Commerce Department in 1981, Mr. Prestowitz was president of an international trade consultancy firm with offices in Connecticut, Tokyo and Brussels.



# Pacific Islands Development Program

As they have grown in economic development, strategic military importance, and known resource potential, the Pacific Islands have recognized the need for concerted research, training and education. The Pacific Islands Development Program (PIDP) assists in organizing and coordinating these activities as they relate to the development of the region.

The Pacific area's problems as well as its potential came into focus when the East-West Center organized an unprecedented meeting of key government officials from 18 Pacific Island nations in 1980. From these leaders came the mandate for practical research on important issues that will shape the future of the Pacific—energy needs, disaster preparedness and economic growth.

In addition to conducting the research and training requested by Pacific Island leaders, PIDP serves as the secretariat of the Pacific Islands Conference's Standing Committee, chaired by Ratu Sir Kamisese K. T. Mara, prime minister of Fiji. Projects are planned and conducted in collaboration with educational, regional and international organizations in the Pacific, and draw together expertise from the East-West Center and Pacific governments. The Standing Committee, consisting of eight

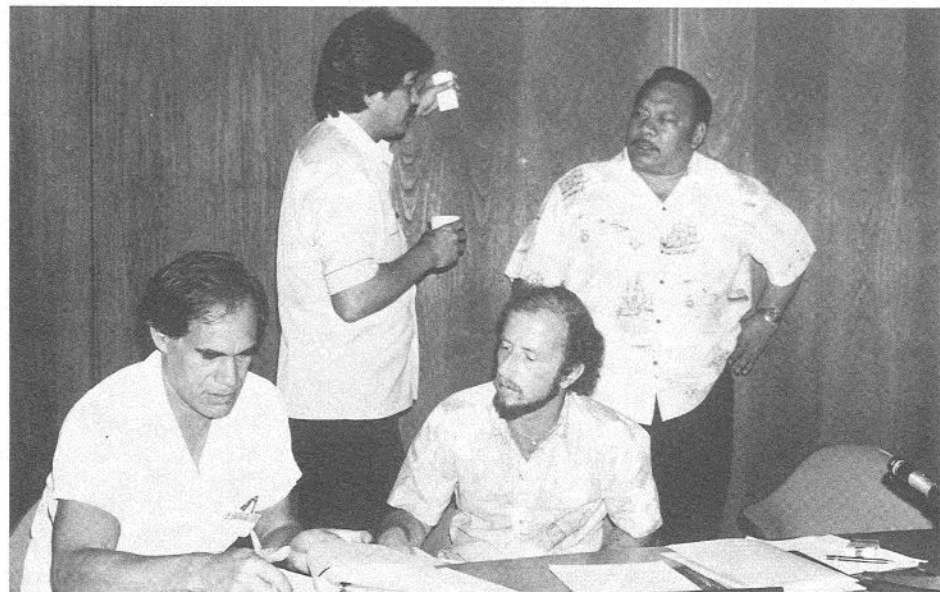
island leaders, provides policy guidance to PIDP and regularly reviews the work of its projects.

The **Pacific Energy** project aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of Pacific governments to undertake their own energy initiatives. On the basis of results from an energy survey of 11 nations, the project addresses such concerns as regional petroleum security; planning and policy advice to Pacific governments; rural electrification; and energy education.

Last year, energy reports were completed on 10 Pacific Island nations. These reports are designed to provide decisionmakers with information and methods for analyzing domestic energy programs, and to assist in the formulation of policy alternatives that can be considered in the framework of regional cooperation. In November, energy planners from the Micronesian territories of Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Marshall Islands participated in a week-long workshop on project analysis and the preparation of energy strategies. At the suggestion of the participants, the Pacific Energy project is investigating the possibility of ongoing policy advisory service to the Micronesian entities.

Following the development of a

Michael Hamnett, PIDP research coordinator (seated right), confers with Te'o Fairbairn, ESCAP planning advisor to the Northern Marianas government, at the Pacific Islands Area Seminar. In back, S. Langi Kavaliku, secretary general of the Pacific Islands Conference Standing Committee, talks to a seminar participant.



technoeconomic refinery model, the Energy Security research team conducted a series of computer simulations to estimate the economics of a regional oil refinery for the Pacific Islands. In collaboration with the RSI oil research group, this team also investigated the prospects of a collective buying or refinery leasing arrangement that could be negotiated with existing refiners.

Hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and tsunamis have caused tremendous physical and economic damage in the Pacific Islands



Hurricanes and other natural phenomena have caused widespread damage in the Pacific Islands region. PIDP's Disaster Preparedness and Rehabilitation project works to increase the internal capacity of the Pacific Islands governments to cope with natural disasters.

region. The **Disaster Preparedness and Rehabilitation** project seeks to increase the internal capacity of Pacific Island governments to cope with natural disasters. Research activities, training workshops, policy seminars, and demonstration projects are coordinated to address specific disaster preparedness problems faced by the countries and territories of the region.

The project completed a manual of *Procedures and Guidelines for Disaster Preparedness Planning*, based in part on the results of a PIDP survey of recent disaster experience. A Disaster Preparedness Strategies seminar was held in Suva, Fiji, to aid in the dissemination of these materials. In addition, PIDP published a series of general policy papers and completed a study of the impact of hurricanes in Fiji. Funding for the Disaster Preparedness and

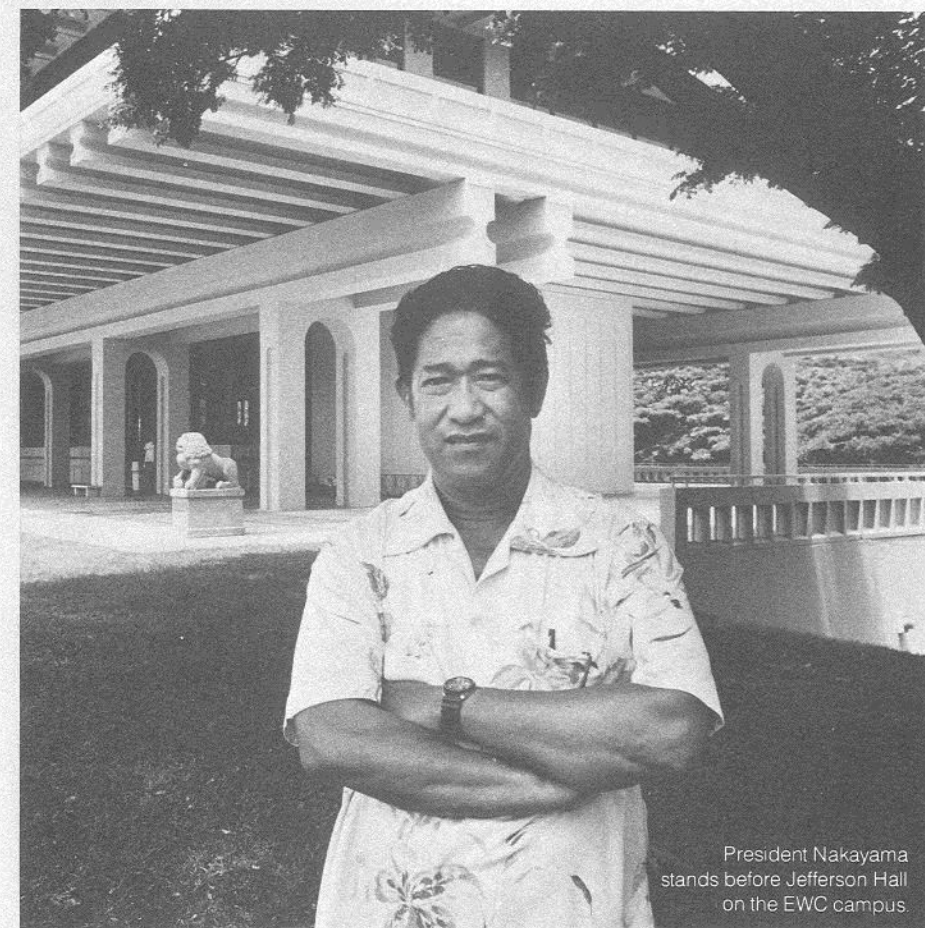
Rehabilitation project was provided largely by the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance of USAID.

The objectives of the **Aquaculture Assessment** project are to provide Pacific Islands governments with timely information on aquaculture; assist them in evaluating their respective aquaculture potential; and help develop local capabilities for analyzing future aquaculture projects.

Last year, PIDP completed reviews of aquaculture activities in the region, by species. Preliminary findings indicate that most aquaculture projects initiated in the region have fallen short of anticipated results. Most have closed after external funding was terminated. An examination of key projects and available reports has shown that the project proposals are too often overly optimistic, and their resultant projects fall short of expectations, never achieving commercial levels of operation.

To provide a realistic picture of aquaculture as a vehicle for economic development by Pacific Islands governments, the project began to analyze in detail the Kiribati milkfish farm and a proposed mullet farm in Tonga. Extensive support is being provided by the Republic of Kiribati and Kingdom of Tonga fisheries divisions. A major goal is to identify those projects that have a high probability of long-term commercial success. In this way, benefits from limited development and natural resources can be maximized.

## Tosiwo Nakayama



President Nakayama stands before Jefferson Hall on the EWC campus.

"When I came to the Center I thought at first I was too old to be here, and felt I didn't belong. In the dorm, they put me with a gentleman from Malaysia, who had a similar background: a family man with a number of children. We lived together for six months, and through him I made friends from Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore. For the first time I had interaction and exchange with people from other countries.

"I can say now, as a public servant and administrator, that my experience at the East-West Center has helped me deal with the diverse group of leaders in the Federated States of Micronesia. And that's one contribution that I feel has played an important role in maintaining unity in FSM."

The Honorable Tosiwo Nakayama, the first president of the Federated States of Micronesia, was an established political leader when he came to the East-West Center in 1968. That same year, following his election to the Senate, he took leave from his student grant to attend the opening sessions of the new Congress. He presided over the

Micronesian Constitutional Convention in 1975, which drew together 75,000 people spanning some 2,000 miles and four distinct cultural groups. President Nakayama is a member of the standing committee of the Pacific Islands Conference, which is responsible for setting the research agenda for PIDP.



## Student Affairs and Open Grants

**E**nhancing the quality of life and work at the Center for all participants is a key task of the Office of Student Affairs and Open Grants (SAOG). This office administers programs in Open Grants for fellows and students, as well as centerwide support services in the areas of awards, visas, participant resources, and alumni. An important aspect of SAOG's mission is to explore opportunities for innovation and new program development within the Center.

In the past year, SAOG has developed several new programs in Open Grants. A post-doctoral fellowship program in Asian/Pacific area studies was established to enable a small group of young scholars each year to collaborate with Center research projects and prepare their dissertation manuscripts for publication. As area specialists, post-doctoral fellows will contribute their knowledge, language skills and perspectives to established Center programs.

SAOG also initiated an Alumni-in-Residence fellowship program to provide outstanding EWC alumni with an opportunity for further study and professional growth. The program is designed to support alumni research

Interaction outside the classroom contributes to the educational goals of the East-West Center.



Students from 30 countries lived and studied at the Center last year.

and writing projects, while giving Center staff and current participants the benefit of close contact with distinguished alumni.

A new project in international education will strengthen the Center's capacity to analyze and improve its own role as an international educational institution, and to respond to the needs and opportunities for researching and improving international education in the Asian/Pacific region. Open Grants organized a series of experimental seminars around the general theme of "Scholars in Society" to introduce new students to the intellectual and organizational culture of graduate education in America and to expand their awareness of the critical issues facing scholars in the Asian/Pacific region.

As part of the orientation for new students, many of whom were in the United States for the first time, a series of five presentations called "Facing America's Culture" analyzed contemporary issues in American society such as higher education, popular culture, social mobility, and regionalism. Other seminars focused on interdisciplinary issues in science and technology as they relate to development issues in the Asian/Pacific region.

Open Grants students were involved in research projects ranging from the management of public works and aquaculture assessment to disaster preparedness, government and administrative systems, and the disposal of nuclear waste in the Pacific. A new Faculty Development program was funded by a special grant from the U.S. Information Agency to assist in developing teaching, research and administrative capabilities among faculty and staff of Pacific educational institutions. The program is jointly administered by Open Grants and the

Center's Pacific Islands Development Program, and enables participants to come to the Center from the University of the South Pacific and the University of Papua New Guinea for course work, research and observation.

Several Open Grants fellows focused on the Global Models and Policy Project (G-MAPP), designed to increase communication and cooperation among modeling specialists and policy analysts. The SAOG group completed a revision of the SARUM model in use in Australia, and evaluated alternative approaches to modeling the effects of military expenditures on national and global economies through a consulting contract with the Australian government. One of the approaches to modeling military expenditures was implemented on an experimental basis in Australia.

A number of Open Grants students engaged in community service projects related to their academic and professional interests, working with such groups as the Pacific Basin Development Council, Hospice Hawaii, Palama Settlement, Queen Emma Clinic, Waikiki Health Center, Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Micronesian Support Committee, Lyon Arboretum, and Bishop Museum. Nine students of education conducted ethnographic studies of the cultural aspects of schools and administrative agencies in Hawaii.

**N**early 400 graduate students lived, studied and conducted research at the Center in 1983. They were selected through a process of consultation and evaluation that involves screening boards in their home countries, admissions committees in graduate departments at the University of Hawaii,

and review procedures by researchers in the institutes and programs of the East-West Center. From nearly 600 finalists, 109 new awards were granted to students from 23 countries working in nearly 40 academic fields.

Course requirements at the university and research projects or seminars at the Center keep EWC students on a fast and demanding schedule. The Center is also committed to the learning that occurs informally as students from diverse cultures with different interests and viewpoints spend time together. The Participant Resources Office assists students in organizing their own social, recreational, cultural and spiritual activities. The East-West Center Participants Association plays a major role in drawing students' perspectives into the practical affairs of the Center. Indeed, it is the Center's mission to educate the whole person, and to utilize the talents of its participants as a basic resource to that end.

The Center's campus was particularly colorful and active during two annual events sponsored by the EWC Participants Association in cooperation with SAOG. The International Fair, a day of songs and dances, displays, crafts and arts demonstrations, and exotic foods prepared by the participants themselves, attracted thousands of visitors from the Honolulu community. In the EWC "Mini-Olympics," participants and staff competed in more than two dozen sports events over a period of several weeks.

SAOG's Alumni Office strengthened its contacts with former EWC participants throughout the world. The highlight of 1983 was the Fourth International Alumni Conference in July. This meeting in Singapore attracted 110 alumni from 15 countries. The conference examined such issues as rural development strategies, cross-cultural education, and international news flow in Asia and the Pacific. Alumni participated in seminars, workshops, business sessions, social gatherings, film showings and field trips during the three-day meeting. An executive board for the International Association of East-West Center Alumni was elected in Singapore and plans were confirmed for the 1985 conference to be held in Hawaii in conjunction with the Center's 25th anniversary.

## Saburo Okita



"I remember after the end of the Second World War, Walter Lippman, the famous American journalist, said that the Atlantic Ocean had become an inland sea. The time has come when we can call this Pacific Ocean also an inland sea.

"We see the emergence of closer relationships among the countries of the Pacific Basin. Business will go ahead, because there is a necessity for business to grow. But sometimes the understanding among nations may lag behind. Understanding the historical and cultural backgrounds of different nations around and within the Pacific Basin will be absolutely necessary to avoid future conflict and frictions.

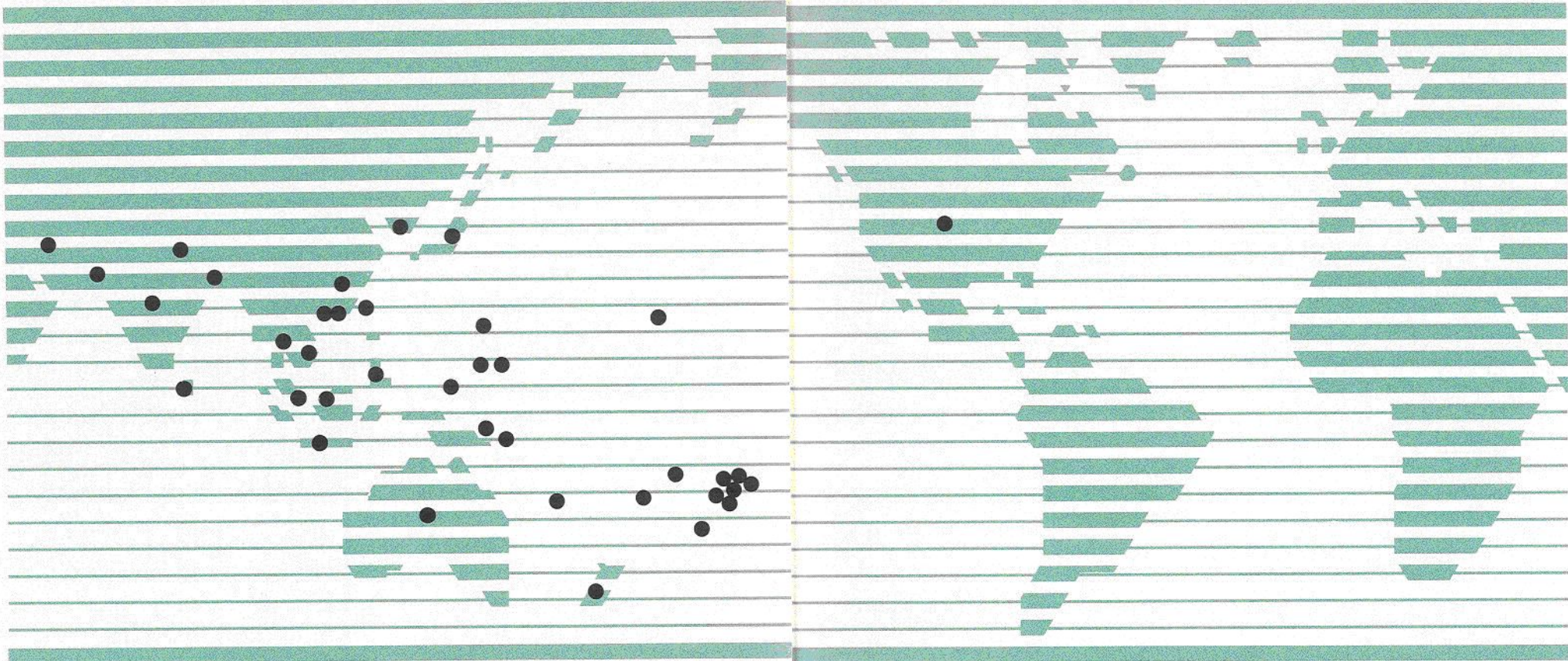
"From my personal experience, I am confident that the East-West Center has played and will continue to play a very important and constructive role in bringing people from around the Pacific together and promoting mutual understanding."

Saburo Okita, former foreign minister of Japan and currently president of The International University of Japan, was at the East-West Center in 1966 with the senior scholars program. His work at the Center led to an invitation to join the World Bank's Pearson Commission on International Development. Among his many appointments, Dr. Okita

has served as a member of the UN Committee for Development Planning and recently joined the Japan-U.S. Advisory Commission. In 1971, he received the Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding. He continues to be involved in East-West Center activities in Japan as the honorary counselor for Center alumni.



# Regional Network of Participants



FY 83 1960-83			FY 83 1960-83			FY 83 1960-83			FY 83 1960-83		
<b>Southeast Asia</b>			<b>East Asia</b>			<b>Pacific</b>					
Brunei	1	2	China			American Samoa	6	1,162	Papua New Guinea	30	193
Burma	2	34	Mainland	88	245	Australia	81	945	Solomon Islands	3	120
Cambodia	—	20	Taiwan	52	1,607	Belau	15	235	Tonga	3	200
Indonesia	165	1,264	Hong Kong	21	263	Cook Islands	4	114	Trust Territory	—	690
Laos	—	76	Japan	140	4,692	Easter Island	—	2	Tuvalu	1	4
Malaysia	50	678	Korea	116	1,409	Federated States of			Vanuatu	—	190
Philippines	186	1,816	Macau	—	6	Micronesia	12	567	Western Samoa	10	568
Singapore	21	254	SUBTOTAL	417	8,222	Fiji	18	661	SUBTOTAL	236	7,385
Thailand	294	1,834	<b>South Asia</b>			French Polynesia	—	30	<b>United States</b>	721	8,044
Vietnam	2	103	Afghanistan	—	100	Gilbert Islands	—	40	<b>Other/Unspecified</b>	104	620
SUBTOTAL	721	6,081	Bangladesh	15	253	Guam	9	306	TOTAL	2,385	32,535
			India	62	894	Kiribati	1	6			
			Iran	3	87	Marshall Islands	2	210			
			Nepal	30	208	Nauru	—	8			
			Pakistan	42	369	New Caledonia	1	173			
			Sri Lanka	34	272	New Zealand	37	526			
			SUBTOTAL	186	2,183	Niue	—	17			
						Norfolk Island	—	1			
						Northern Marianas	3	417			



Publications

The books, journals, papers and audio-visual material listed below are a representative selection of the more than 200 publications that resulted from Center programs during the year.

Resource Systems Institute

“Deforestation in the Food/Fuel Context: Historical and Political Perspectives from Nepal.” By Deepak Bajracharya. Mountain Research and Development, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1983. Pp. 227-40.

*By examining the history of government concerns from the eighteenth century to the present, this article shows that the primary cause of deforestation in Nepal is the clearing of forests to increase land availability for agriculture and fodder, and not, as generally assumed, the need for fuelwood.*

“Oil and Gas on the Continental Shelf” by Corazon Morales Siddayao. Oil and Gas Journal, Vol. 81, No. 18, May 2, 1983. Pp. 251-65.

OPEC, the Gulf, and the World Petroleum Market: A Study in Government Policy and Downstream Operations. By Fereidun Fesharaki and David T. Isaak. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1983. xx, 268 pages.

*Many OPEC nations have recently begun a large-scale move into hydrocarbon industries formerly controlled by the major oil companies—including petroleum refining, tanker transportation, petrochemical manufacturing, and natural gas processing. This book provides a detailed look at the OPEC nations' changing roles in the world oil market, using simulation tools and other techniques to explore OPEC's future prospects in these “downstream” industries.*

Organization as a Strategic Resource in Irrigation Development: A Conference Report. By E. Walter Coward, Jr., Bruce Koppel, and Robert Siy. 1983. 13 pages.

“Pacific Tuna: Biology, Economics, and Politics of a Large Fishery Resource.” By John E. Bardach. Proceedings of the Joint Oceanographic Assembly—General Symposia. Canadian National Committee/Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research, Ottawa, Ontario. Pp.189-207.

Search for and Development of Undiscovered Phosphate Resources in Southeast Asia. By Richard P. Sheldon. (Working Paper WP-83-20) 1983. 55 pages.

*At present, the countries of Southeast Asia import most of their phosphate, which is essential to increased agricultural production. This paper describes an exploration strategy that can lead to important phosphate discoveries in the Southeast Asia region.*

Population Institute

Asian and Pacific Census Forum (Quarterly, August 1974–)

*The Census Forum reports on census, vital registration, and population survey activities in Asia and the Pacific; contains technical articles on a range of topics related to demographic measurement; and reviews new publications in the field. Issued four times a year, it is available without charge to organizations and individuals engaged in the collection of population statistics or in demographic research.*

Education as a Factor in Economic Development and Population Change. By Andrew Mason and Daniel B. Suits. (Working Paper 27) November 1982. 32 pages.

*In addition to its effect on worker productivity, education also contributes to development by depressing fertility and reducing population growth. This little-researched fact is investigated, and the costs and benefits of specific education programs are evaluated.*

Influences on Childbearing Intentions Across the Fertility Career: Demographic and Socioeconomic Factors and the Value of Children. By Rodolfo A. Bulatao and James T. Fawcett. (Paper 60F) June 1983. Current Studies on the Value of Children. x, 152 pages.

*The influence of various childbearing intentions throughout the fertility career is investigated, using data from seven countries from the Value of Children project. The authors suggest that several sets of determinants have distinctive effects on childbearing intentions at particular family sizes.*

Measuring Mortality, Fertility, and Natural Increase: A Self-Teaching Guide to Elementary Measures. By James A. Palmore and Robert W. Gardner. 1983. xii, 140 pages.

*In response to the need for a simple book on demographic methods, two popular basic methods texts were revised and combined into a single volume. Designed for self-teaching, this volume can also be used as a supplementary text at the graduate and undergraduate levels. It is especially recommended for introductory courses on population issues.*

Structural Change and Prospects for Urbanization in Asian Countries. By Gavin W. Jones. (Paper 88) August 1983. vi, 46 pages.

*Asian countries can be divided into three groups for analyzing urbanization: the more developed nations; the poor, densely settled countries; and the intermediate countries. Present development strategies imply the growth of cities to sizes beyond the range of present human experience, especially for the second group of countries. This paper argues that the tempo of urbanization can be reduced by transformation of the employment structure in rural areas.*

Environment and Policy Institute

Economic Approaches to Natural Resource and Environmental Quality Analysis. Edited by Maynard M. Hufschmidt and Eric L. Hyman. Dublin, Ireland: Tycooly International Publishing Ltd., 1982. x, 333 pages.

Environment, Natural Systems, and Development: An Economic Valuation Guide. By Maynard M. Hufschmidt et al. Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1983. xiv, 338 pages.

*A comprehensive guide to the latest techniques for assessing and quantifying the environmental impact of development projects, this book focuses on benefit-cost analysis. Such alternative strategies as input-output analysis and mathematical programming are also discussed, emphasizing practical application.*

Forest and Watershed Development and Conservation in Asia and the Pacific. Edited by Lawrence S. Hamilton. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1983. xxiv, 560 pages.

*Seven case studies present a detailed analysis of the use of natural systems information in the planning of forest development and conservation of watershed rehabilitation projects in India, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.*

Shipping, Energy, and Environment: Southeast Asian Perspectives for the Eighties. Edited by Mark J. Valencia, Edgar Gold, Chia Lin Sien, and Norman G. Letalik. Halifax, Canada: Dalhousie University, 1982. xi, 333 pages.

*This volume examines the implications of several maritime policy alternatives and identifies potential conflicts between environmental policies and energy policies involving energy transportation requirements, routes, and standards in the South China Sea.*

Technical Environmental Guidelines for Offshore Oil and Gas Development. Edited by John T. E. Gilbert. Tulsa, Oklahoma: PennWell Books, 1983. xii, 330 pages.

*A major concern of any offshore oil and gas exploration and development program is protecting the sensitive environments encountered. This book is a working manual for personnel closely involved in the environmental aspects of planning and managing offshore oil and gas development activities.*

Tropical Forested Watersheds: Hydrologic and Soils Response to Major Uses or Conversions. By Lawrence S. Hamilton with Peter N. King. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press, 1983. ix, 169 pages.

*This book reviews current knowledge of the effects of human activities on various water and soil phenomena in tropical forested watersheds. Each chapter includes a short section suggesting appropriate management and policy guidelines to minimize adverse effects and enhance benefits from the activities.*

Culture Learning Institute

Gamelan Music of Java: An Introduction. By Byron Moon and Ruth Vasey; executive producer, William Feltz. 1983. Videotape, 28 minutes.

*This videotape production introduces the viewer to the performing arts of Central Java, explaining the structure of the music and its relationship to other Indonesian art forms.*

Handbook of Intercultural Training (3 volumes). Edited by Dan Landis and Richard Brislin. Elmsford, New York: Pergamon Press, Inc.

*The Handbook provides extensive guidelines for programs in private and public agencies designed to prepare personnel to work effectively in an unfamiliar culture. It covers the theory and design of training programs, the selection of personnel for overseas assignments, specific orientation methods, international education, area studies, and applications to such areas as mental health counseling and English language instruction.*

Plural Languages, Plural Cultures: Communication, Identity, and Sociopolitical Change in Contemporary India. By Lachman M. Khubchandani. Honolulu, Hawaii: University of Hawaii Press, 1983. xiv, 217 pages.

*This study reviews the tribulations of the Indian policy over various issues pertaining to language in the context of cultural pluralism during the past three decades.*

Readings in English as an International Language. Edited by Larry E. Smith. Elmsford, New York: Pergamon Press, Inc., 1983. 179 pages.

*This introductory and reference work emphasizes that a command of English grammar, lexis, and phonology is necessary to facilitate international communication, but is not sufficient in itself. Information and argument are structured differently in different cultures. Native as well as non-native English users need training in how to recognize and cope with communication barriers and how to develop strategies to overcome them.*

Talk and Listen: English as an International Language via Drama Techniques (2 volumes). By Richard A. Via and Larry E. Smith. Elmsford, New York: Pergamon Press, Inc., 1983. Student's volume, 64 pages; teacher's volume, 26 pages.

*This work advances the view that English is not the sole property of the United States, Canada, or Britain but has an international status and should therefore be taught as an international language. The book is aimed at increasing cultural awareness in adult students by applying the drama techniques of relaxation, observation, and improvisation, first to the use of dialogues in different contexts, and then by freer communication in role-playing improvisations.*

Communication Institute

China's New Social Fabric. Edited by Godwin C. Chu and Francis L. K. Hsu. London, England: Kegan Paul International, Ltd., 1983. 299 pages.

*Anthropologists, political scientists, historians, and sociologists examine the Chinese social system in this work for clues to the forces in contemporary China that have held the society together during the course of its revolutionary transformation. The authors explain that the Chinese system draws its strength from local communities and is integrated through an intricate web of communication channels, which have been restructured since the founding of the People's Republic in 1949.*

The Communication Planning Process in the Philippine Commission on Population. By Melina S. Pugne. (Case Study No. 6) 1983. xii, 136 pages.

*This study explores the institutional information, education, and communication strategies used by the Philippine Commission on Population to further national population and family planning goals. It presents a detailed analysis of the commission's Outreach Program with special attention to its use of fieldworkers, radio, and community involvement.*

Communication Policy and Planning in Singapore. By Eddie C. Y. Kuo and Peter S. J. Chen. London, England: Kegan Paul International, Ltd., 1983. 111 pages.

*This case study introduces the reader to the complex and hitherto unresearched area of communication policy and planning in an Asian country. It provides a framework for understanding the essential elements of communication policy making and planning for social development in Singapore.*

Communication Policy in Developed Countries. Edited by Patricia Edgar and Syed A. Rahim. London, England: Kegan Paul International, Ltd., 1983. 320 pages.

*The studies featured in this book examine the communication systems of seven developed countries: Australia, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These studies reveal similar trends within industrialized countries and demonstrate how unique communication systems have emerged as a result of cultural differences.*

Pacific Islands Communication Journal. Edited by Jim Richstad and Floyd K. Takeuchi. Biennial.

Open Grants

G-MAPP Global Models and the Policy Process: Project Accomplishments and Plans by Richard W. Chadwick. December 1982. 17 pages.

*The report summarizes the results of a collaborative venture in applying several global macroeconomic computer simulations to problems of economic development in the Indian Ocean basin.*

Centerwide Programs

Planning Conference on Management Training for Public Works Projects by Rosemay Aquino, Louis J. Goodman, John N. Hawkins, Tetsuo Miyabara, and Reza Razani. 1983. 103 pages.

Training of Trainers Seminar: Management of Public Works Projects by Louis J. Goodman, John N. Hawkins, and Rosemary Aquino. 1983. 192 pages.

*This report describes the introduction of a new training curriculum based on the Integrated Project Planning and Management Cycle for senior-level trainers responsible for conducting project management training programs in their home countries. The curriculum was introduced at a seminar at the East-West Center in March 1983, attended by public works managers from seven countries.*

Pacific Islands Development Program

Considerations Regarding the Use of Consultants in Aquaculture Projects by Roger Hodgson and K. Roger Uwate. 1983. 43 pages.

Regional Overview of Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Experience in the South Pacific by Michael P. Hamnett and Angela Barzelatto Franco. 1982. 67 pages.

*After conducting a survey of disaster experience and disaster preparedness in the South Pacific, PIDP prepared this overview in cooperation with the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation. The island countries include the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, and Western Samoa.*

Resource Use Arrangements in Southwest Pacific Fisheries by Penelope J. Ridings. 1983. 75 pages.

*The licensing agreements, joint venture, and regional cooperation arrangements are compared for tuna fisheries in the southwest Pacific. The publication describes the trends in foreign fishing and marketing of Pacific tuna, comparing tuna fisheries with other exploitable resources. The status of fisheries in each Pacific Island is included for comparative purposes.*

Interprogram Publications

Energy Mission Reports: Cook Islands (98 pages), Fiji (88 pages), Kiribati (94 pages), Niue (62 pages), Ponape (80 pages), Solomon Islands (128 pages), Tonga (110 pages), Vanuatu (104 pages), and Western Samoa (112 pages). 1983.

*Five international organizations collaborated with the Pacific Islands Development Program and the Resource Systems Institute on these reports, which summarize the energy supply, demand, and policies of the countries. The project was designed to help Pacific countries assess their energy needs.*



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Financial Review



Balance Sheet

September 30, 1983 and 1982

Assets

	1983	1982
CURRENT FUNDS:		
General operating funds:		
Cash (including interest bearing accounts of \$931,619 and \$1,503,775 and book overdrafts of \$625,555 and \$862,634 for 1983 and 1982, respectively)	\$ 307,634	\$ 641,141
Due from United States Information Agency	2,840,650	2,875,972
Accounts receivable	58,846	154,324
Inventories	16,170	18,121
Prepaid expenses	125,237	137,655
Equity in publishing fund	58,097	53,309
Due from endowment fund	990	
Total general operating funds	3,407,624	3,880,522
Restricted operating funds:		
Cash	3,597	3,241
Prepaid expenses	29,703	9,922
Due from general operating funds	440,875	145,543
Due from sponsors	1,241,428	1,464,557
Total restricted operating funds	1,715,603	1,623,263
Total current funds	5,123,227	5,503,785
ENDOWMENT FUNDS:		
Cash	14,994	12,904
Due from general operating funds		258
Total endowment funds	14,994	13,162
PLANT FUNDS:		
Due from general operating funds		400,000
Furniture and equipment	4,742,222	3,600,087
Building improvements	2,114,067	1,641,769
Total plant funds	6,856,289	5,641,856
ELIMINATION OF INTERFUND BALANCES	(441,865)	(545,801)
TOTAL	\$11,552,645	\$10,613,002

September 30, 1983 and 1982

Liabilities and Fund Balances

	1983	1982
CURRENT FUNDS:		
General operating funds:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 542,848	\$ 848,975
Accrued vacation	940,650	868,972
Due to United States Information Agency	4,749	77,638
Other deposits	4,738	3,322
Due to plant funds		400,000
Due to endowment funds		258
Due to restricted operating funds	440,875	145,543
Fund balance:		
Equity in publishing fund	58,097	53,309
Unappropriated	35,536	223,505
Reserve for dormitory maintenance and replacement	690,084	94,000
Reserve for encumbrances	690,047	1,165,000
Total general operating funds	3,407,624	3,880,522
Restricted operating funds:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	70,875	13,727
Accrued vacation	21,545	21,545
Fund balance	1,623,183	1,587,991
Total restricted operating funds	1,715,603	1,623,263
Total current funds	5,123,227	5,503,785
ENDOWMENT FUNDS:		
Due to general operating fund	990	
Fund balance	14,004	13,162
Total endowment funds	14,994	13,162
PLANT FUNDS:		
Renewals and replacements—unrestricted		400,000
Net investment in plant	6,856,289	5,241,856
Total plant funds	6,856,289	5,641,856
ELIMINATION OF INTERFUND BALANCES	(441,865)	(545,801)
TOTAL	\$11,552,645	\$10,613,002



# Current Gifts, Grants, Contracts and Donated Services Revenues Awarded

Year Ended September 30, 1983

General Operating			Restricted Gifts, Grants and Contracts	Total
Gifts				
General	Cost Sharing	Donated Services		
<b>Public Donors:</b>				
Africa		\$ 4,420		\$ 4,420
American Samoa		1,830		1,830
Australia	\$ 1,134	32,549	\$ 121,317	155,000
Bangladesh	\$ 4,888			4,888
Canada		34,115		34,115
China		54,440		54,440
Cook Islands		1,502	4,000	5,502
England		5,276		5,276
Federated States of Micronesia		825	1,200	9,990
Fiji Islands		108	5,000	5,108
France		5,354		5,354
Greece		1,480		1,480
Haiti		1,602		1,602
Holland		4,876		4,876
Hong Kong		9,541		9,541
India		7,797		7,797
Indonesia		41,662		41,662
Italy		2,168		2,168
Japan	6,078	76,521	100,000	182,599
Jordan		4,756		4,756
Korea	99,701	23,620		123,321
Malaysia		25,326		25,326
Nepal		162	5,000	5,162
New Guinea		8,781	18,000	26,781
New Zealand		17,831		17,831
Nigeria		1,967		1,967
Pakistan	2,212	2,405		4,617
Philippines		847		35,087
Republic of Belau		17,038		17,038
Republic of Kiribati		1,024		1,024
Singapore		10,743		10,743
Sri Lanka	1,000	4,541		5,541
Sweden		3,400		3,400
Switzerland		1,746		1,746
Taiwan		1,120		23,929
Thailand	50,000	600		126,352
Tonga			7,245	7,245
United States		1,905	1,077,694	1,114,790
West Germany				6,904
Western Samoa				116
Total Public Donors	157,801	12,509	1,339,456	2,101,324

For the Year Ended September 30, 1983

	General Operating			Restricted Gifts, Grants and Contracts	Total
	Gifts		Donated Services		
	General	Cost Sharing			
<b>Private Donors:</b>					
ASEAN Population Coordination Unit				\$ 33,500	\$ 33,500
Atherton Foundation				5,000	5,000
Bishop Trust				2,000	2,000
Cooke Foundation				1,000	1,000
EWC Alumni				969	969
Ford Foundation			\$ 3,599	52,912	56,511
Fulbright—Hayes			3,549		3,549
Hewlett Foundation				210,000	210,000
Int'l Development Research Centre (IDRC)				15,624	15,624
Int'l Federation of Institutes				50,000	50,000
Int'l Service for National Agricultural Research				90,000	90,000
Int'l Union for Conservation of Nature				12,080	12,080
Khon Kaen University Thailand				157,740	157,740
Korea Research Foundation				11,800	11,800
Korea Trader's Association				62,250	62,250
National Geographic Society				10,100	10,100
Pacific Resources, Inc.				25,000	25,000
Press Foundation of Asia			19,081		19,081
Spencer Foundation				12,569	12,569
Tokyo Electric Power Co.				10,000	10,000
United Nations—General		\$ 2,544	17,135	26,000	45,679
United States Educational Institutions		3,821	26,752		30,573
United States—General		10,369	193,631		204,000
University of Hawaii			111,170		111,170
University of Hawaii Foundation			41,448	10,000	51,448
University of New Hampshire				10,000	10,000
World Bank			887		887
World Health Organization				15,000	15,000
Miscellaneous private donors		35,394	45,824	38,473	119,691
Total Private Donors		52,128	463,076	862,017	1,377,221
Total (Public/Private Donors)	\$157,801	\$ 64,637	\$1,054,634	\$2,201,473	\$3,478,545



## Current Funds, Revenues, Expenditures, and Other Changes

September 30, 1983 and 1982



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East-West Center

President's review

	Current Funds Year ended September 30, 1983			Current Funds Year ended September 30, 1982		
	General Operating	Restricted Operating	Total	General Operating	Restricted Operating	Total
REVENUES:						
Federal grant:	\$18,000,000		\$18,000,000	\$16,880,000		\$16,880,000
Gifts:						
General	157,801		157,801	222,264		222,264
Cost sharing—cash	64,637		64,637	223,111		223,111
Cost sharing—donated services	1,054,634		1,054,634	1,302,943		1,302,943
Contracts and grants:						
Federal		\$1,216,767	1,216,767		\$ 979,986	979,986
Other		709,107	709,107		321,942	321,942
Auxiliary enterprises	397,888		397,888	327,443		327,443
Other	386,470		386,470	398,156		398,156
Total current revenues	20,061,430	1,925,874	21,987,304	19,353,917	1,301,928	20,655,845
EXPENDITURES:						
Education, research and training programs:						
Communication Institute	1,807,175	99,523	1,906,698	2,081,412	89,393	2,170,805
Culture Learning Institute	1,749,108	83,980	1,833,088	2,134,455	31,259	2,165,714
Environment and Policy Institute	2,163,615	135,940	2,299,555	2,124,848	38,976	2,163,824
Population Institute	2,268,551	970,801	3,239,352	2,323,836	679,532	3,003,368
Resource Systems Institute	2,326,127	262,761	2,588,888	2,384,738	279,681	2,664,419
Centerwide Programs	767,000	10,886	777,886	275,390	28,012	303,402
Open Grants	1,673,274	18,076	1,691,350	1,449,488	9,654	1,459,142
Pacific Islands Development Program	272,552	329,135	601,687	247,204	124,419	371,623
Program Development	212,011		212,011			
Education dissemination service	585,281		585,281	231,807		231,807
Auxiliary enterprises	903,968		903,968	1,058,147		1,058,147
	14,728,662	1,911,102	16,639,764	14,311,325	1,280,926	15,592,251
Program direction, administration and institute support:						
Board of Governors and International Advisory Panel	129,287		129,287	170,451		170,451
President	1,303,688	7,359	1,311,047	1,277,554	21,002	1,298,556
Vice President for Administration	2,881,218	7,413	2,888,631	2,151,621		2,151,621
Plant operations	1,117,011		1,117,011	939,807		939,807
	5,431,204	14,772	5,445,976	4,539,433	21,002	4,560,435
Total current expenditures	20,159,866	1,925,874	22,085,740	18,850,758	1,301,928	20,152,686
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES	(98,436)		(98,436)	503,159		503,159
OTHER TRANSFERS AND ADDITIONS/(DEDUCTIONS):						
Excess of current restricted awards over expenditures		49,580	49,580		116,784	116,784
Refunded to grantors		(14,388)	(14,388)			
Payments to United States Information Agency	(363,614)		(363,614)			
Transfer of Plant Funds renewal and replace- ment fund to General Operating Funds	400,000		400,000			
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN FUND BALANCES	\$ (62,050)	\$ 35,192	\$ (26,858)	\$ 503,159	\$ 116,784	\$ 619,943

DATE DUE

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